

U.N. issues appeal to save UNRWA

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar appealed Monday for \$20 million for the U.N. Relief Agency for Palestine Refugees, UNRWA, to save 10,000 teachers' jobs and keep 340,000 children in school. He said the agency had assured income to finance its 643 schools only until the end of May and pledges of new funds must be made by April 30 at the latest. In his statement, Mr. Perez de Cuellar said peace and stability of the region depended on resolving the "critical financial situation." The request has been submitted for the agenda of the General Assembly, which is due to reconvene next week. UNRWA cares for about 2 million Palestinians who were displaced when Israel was established. Olof Rydbeck of Sweden is the commissioner-general of the agency.

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Bulgarian president to visit Kuwait

KUWAIT (A.P.) — Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov will pay a three-day official visit to Kuwait March 15 — the first by a Communist bloc leader to Gulf Arab country. Government officials, announcing the visit, said Mr. Zhivkov will discuss world issues and bilateral relations during his visit. Kuwaiti Ruler Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah visited a number of East European countries, including Bulgaria, last September. Kuwait is the only member of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) to have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and East bloc states.

Klibi in Brussels

BRUSSELS (R) — Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi arrived here Monday for talks with the European Economic Community (EEC) and Belgium aimed at keeping alive the Euro-Arab Dialogue, launched after the 1973 Arab-Israeli war. Mr. Klibi said in an interview published Monday in the Belgian daily Le Soir that a ministerial meeting between the 10-nation EEC and the Arab League could take place by the end of this year. Mr. Klibi, who will meet Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans, president of the EEC Council of Ministers, and Gaston Thorn, EEC Commission president, during his four-day private visit, told Le Soir: "The Arabs are hoping for a dynamic action from the Europeans."

Senegal, S. Africa hold identical views

JEDDAH (R) — President Abdou Diouf of Senegal and King Khalid of Saudi Arabia agreed Monday to continue efforts to achieve peace and justice in the Middle East and Africa, the Saudi Press Agency said. The agency, reporting on their talks in Riyadh where Mr. Diouf arrived on Sunday, said they voiced determination to foster bilateral relations, but gave no details. Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states, which the Senegalese leader visited last year, have given substantial financial aid to a development programme in Senegal. The agency said the two leaders had identical views on Islamic and African issues.

Qadhafi slated for Austria

VIENNA (A.P.) — Libyan Leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi is scheduled to arrive in Vienna for a four-day visit Wednesday, foreign ministry sources said Monday. Col. Qadhafi is slated to meet with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and Foreign Minister Wilfried Pahr for talks expected to centre on improving bilateral relations. The Austrian news agency said government officials hope to win promises of Libyan financial assistance for upgrading Austria's trouble-ridden steel industry. The Libyan leader was planning to visit the city of Linz, official said. They had no further details of his itinerary.

Solidarity leaders in secret meeting

WARSAW, Poland (A.P.) — Leaders of the suspended labour union Solidarity who have eluded the dragnet of the martial law regime met in secret outside Warsaw last week, sources said, and issued a call for talks between authorities and Solidarity's national leadership. The sources, who asked not to be identified, would not disclose the meeting place or a roster of participants beyond saying members of Solidarity's 107-member national commission who are still at large attended.

U.S. 'not preparing for limited war'

WASHINGTON (A.P.) — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said Monday critics are falsely accusing the United States of preparing for limited strategic nuclear war. "In spite of budgets that reveal our priorities clearly, we still hear it said that we are preparing for limited strategic nuclear war and that the high cost of defence is caused by the imaginary policy," Mr. Weinberger said in a speech prepared for the National Press Club.

West Bankers escalate anti-Israeli protests

TEL AVIV (A.P.) — Arabs in the Israeli-occupied West Bank Monday hurled stones at Israeli military vehicles, shopkeepers held a partial commercial strike and schoolchildren staged protests in scattered unrest over the shooting of two Arab youths, the military command said.

Troops used tear gas to disperse a crowd of demonstrators in Ramallah after the group stoned an army officer in the town located 11 kilometres north of Jerusalem. A demonstration by university students in Bethlehem was also dispersed, the military said. Student leaders were detained for questioning over the protest, the military occupation authorities added.

Some shopowners in Nablus 48

kilometres north of Jerusalem, and in Ramallah closed their shops Monday after Israeli soldiers Saturday shot one Arab youth in the leg and another in the stomach during a violent protest by students against the closure of a West Bank university.

The university of Birzeit near Ramallah has been a centre of Palestinian nationalism. It was closed Feb. 16 by Israeli authorities for the second time in three months after students clashed with two Israeli education officials.

The military reported that schoolchildren refused to show up for classes or left for home early in a large number of West Bank schools.

Islamic appeal on Pope's remarks

AMMAN (Petra) — Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Minister Kamel Al Sharif has appealed to the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), the Islamic World League, and the international higher council for mosques and other organisations to study urgently the statements made by Pope John

Paul II on his intention to encourage dialogue between the Catholics and Jews during a conference in the Vatican to discuss Christian-Jewish relations.

Mr. Sharif, in a memorandum he sent Monday to these organisations, said "Zionism has always exploited such religious emo-

PLO warns Israelis

BEIRUT (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) said Monday that Palestinian commandos and their Lebanese leftist allies would strike deep inside Israeli-held territory if Israeli leaders persisted in making provocative statements.

The Voice of Palestine radio, run by the PLO, was commenting on a television interview given by Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon in which he said Israel would not invade South Lebanon unless Palestinian commandos

clearly provoked an attack. He did not spell out what would constitute a clear provocation, except to say it would include the killing of Jews in Israel.

The radio warned Israeli leaders against "continuing to issue provocative statements that are a preparation for an atmosphere of explosion."

If this happens the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces "will strike hard in the depths of Israeli-held territory," it added.

Habib to firm up truce

TEL AVIV (A.P.) — U.S. special envoy Philip Habib had a final meeting with Prime Minister Menachem Begin Monday as Israeli officials said the American troubleshooter apparently had

solidified the worrisome ceasefire on the Israeli-Lebanon frontier. Mr. Habib kept his usual silence, commenting to reporters

(Continued on page 3)

Zia due Wednesday

AMMAN (A.P.) — Pakistani President Mohammad Zia ul Haq will pay a state visit to Jordan to brief King Hussein on the outcome of talks by an Islamic mediating committee with Iraqi and Iranian leaders on ending the 17-month-old Gulf war, it was announced Monday.

An official government source said the Pakistani leader would arrive in Amman on Wednesday for a two-day visit after the Islamic goodwill mission of which Gen. Zia is a member, concludes its talks in Baghdad and Tehran.

Iranian pilot 'defects to Saudi Arabia'

BAHRAIN (R) — An Iranian pilot has asked for asylum in Saudi Arabia after landing at an air base there last week in a U.S.-built Phantom jet fighter, the Kuwaiti newspaper Al Anbaa said Monday.

There has been no Saudi announcement on the reported defection, but Iran's ambassador in Kuwait, Ali Shams Ardekani, told Reuters by telephone: "It is not unusual for U.S.-trained people to defect from Iran because changes there do not suit them."

However, the ambassador said he had no information on the report, which said that other Iranian aircraft chasing the defector's plane withdrew when they were intercepted by Saudi fighters.

The paper, which gave no source for its report, said the unidentified pilot was on a reconnaissance mission when he flew to Saudi Arabia last Tuesday and was allowed to land at an unspecified air base. The nearest Saudi air base to Iran is Dhahran in the oil-rich Eastern Province bordering the Gulf.

Officer heard of 3 army plots in Spain

MADRID (R) — At least three separate military plots to overthrow Spain's democracy were under way at the time of last year's abortive coup, a general Monday told a court martial trying those allegedly involved in the attempt.

Lt.-Gen. Jaime Milans del Bosch, the highest ranking of 32 officers and one civilian accused of military rebellion, said he had heard of several plots among the armed forces by those angry at what they saw as the deterioration of Spain's political situation.

Under cross examination by the military prosecutor, he said one plot involved colonels, another included a group of lieutenant-colonels and a third was being hatched in the paramilitary civil guard.

Asked whether he knew who was involved in what he called "the colonels' solution," he said: "I would not say it even if I knew."

The prosecutor and Gen. Milans del Bosch exchanged rapid questions and answers for 90 minutes but the session only highlighted the mystery surrounding who planned and led the coup.

Gen. Milans, who proclaimed martial law in Valencia after the parliament takeover, said he had heard about Col. Tejero's plans to assault the building from Maj.-Gen. Alfonso Armada Comyn, a former tutor of King Juan Carlos.

Genscher begins talks in Washington

WASHINGTON (R) — West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher began talks with high-ranking U.S. officials Monday to lay the groundwork for a NATO summit meeting in Bonn this June. U.S. officials said they expected Mr. Genscher to discuss East-West relations, arms control and probably the El Salvador civil war during two days of meetings. Mr. Genscher began the talks at a working luncheon with Secretary of State Alexander Haig and was meeting Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger later on Monday. On Tuesday, he meets President Reagan, who will attend the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) summit that begins on June 10. The visit is also intended to prepare for a Western economic summit in Versailles, France, from June 4-6.

Mission on Gulf war sees encouraging developments

LONDON (R) — The Islamic peace mission mediating in the 18-month-old Iran-Iraq war arrived in Tehran Monday. Iran's national news agency IRNA reported, amid signs of progress in its efforts to end the conflict.

Iran said the five-man delegation headed by President Ahmad Sekou Toure of Guinea was welcomed at Tehran's Mehrabad Airport by Iran's President Ali Khamenei, Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi and other government and military officials.

Monday's visit is the second stage of a new effort to secure a settlement between the two countries. The delegation, representing the 40-member Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), made a 10-hour visit to Baghdad on Sunday for talks with Iraqi leaders.

Meanwhile, four members of the Non-Aligned Movement said in a communique issued in Geneva on Monday that they would meet in Kuwait again next month to review progress in their attempt

to end the Gulf war.

The four—Cuba, India, Zambia and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)—met in Geneva on Sunday and decided to continue a year-long effort to find peace in the Gulf, the communique issued by the Cuban mission there said.

It added that the Non-Aligned Movement, which set up the four-member "committee of good will" last year, was deeply concerned about the continuation of the 18-month Gulf war and its adverse effect on the movement.

The meeting on Sunday was attended by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, Indian Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the PLO Political Department, and Zambian ambassador to the United Nations, Paul Lusaka.

The committee first met in Geneva last March and later visited leaders on both sides of the Gulf conflict. Monday's communique said the four, at their meeting in Kuwait, would decide

on further "efforts to be exerted."

Guinean President Sekou Toure, chairman of the Islamic committee, expressed hope before departing for Tehran that the committee will be able to "reach a root solution" to the Gulf conflict.

Other members of the Islamic delegation are Pakistani President Zia ul Haq, Bangladesh Prime Minister Bulent Ullah and OIC Secretary-General Habib Chatti.

Mr. Chatti said Sunday's talks with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, and a late night meeting by the full-dress committee here, were "very encouraging."

Mr. Sekou Toure and PLO chairman Yasser Arafat said last Friday that the goodwill commission had formulated new proposals to offer to the warring nations, following its unsuccessful mediation attempts last year.

Mr. Sekou Toure announced Sunday in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, where OIC is based that he had found a "serious and positive" response from Iraq.

Egypt, Israel agree on Rafah bisection

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel and Egypt Monday agreed on how to divide the northern Sinai town of Rafah, which will be bisected by the international border between the two countries, when Israel completes its withdrawal from Sinai next month.

A ministry of defence spokesman said on Monday that Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon, and Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamel Hassan Ali, accompanied by experts, had flown along the international boundary line in an effort to solve disputes

relating to 15 points along the border.

"Concerning the town of Rafah, there are no differences between Israel and Egypt. The two ministers made arrangements which

(Continued on page 3)

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December 1981

NATIONAL

Hassan, Senghor to hold talks on Avignon 'encounter'

By Maaz D. Shukayr
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Former Senegalese President Leopold Sedar Senghor arrives here Tuesday for a three-day private visit at the invitation of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

The two internationally respected intellectuals will hold "str-

ategy talks" in preparation for a proposed "encounter between the cultural communities of Africa, Europe and the Arab World", scheduled to take place on March 22 and 23 at the southeastern French city of Avignon, an official at the Crown Prince's office told the Jordan Times.

At a conference on Afro-Arab cooperation, held in the Moroccan

town of Assila last August, it was decided that Prince Hassan and Mr. Senghor should represent their parts of the world at the "encounter."

The Avignon international colloquium has a variety of themes to discuss, in which both the Crown Prince and the former Senegalese president will play significant roles. It will first assess changes in

the three areas concerned, with particular reference to demographic evolution; media development in the light of new technologies, increased free time and urbanisation; the relationship between man and the environment; the growing cost of achieving technical and scientific progress, and the evolution of the cultural components within civilisations, emphasising the role of science and technology as agents of cultural change, knowledge and value systems.

Change can bring about imbalance, and the dynamics of imbalance in Europe, Africa and the Arab World is another main topic. The colloquium will assess imbalances between resources and needs with regard to food production, education and urban facilities. It will also examine the gaps between needs and facilities for research and the production of disposable resources for investment. The cultural factors of the exodus of "brains" from the least developed countries to the more advanced ones will also be discussed.

The colloquium will also analyse the prospects for economic, political and social interdependence of the three areas, and interaction among their technologies, cultures and social structures.

It will then address itself to specific recommendations. In a bid to "reequilibrate potentials," the colloquium is expected to recommend the creation of a "heavy" university and research centre in the Arab World, and a similar one in Africa. These "high capacity" institutions will give priority to development disciplines: energy, protection of the biomass, health, medicine and the environment, urbanisation, the future of the rural sector, cultural identities, languages, communication techniques and methodology of communications.

Another challenge which calls for specific recommendations at the Avignon encounter will be how better to integrate educational systems in their socio-

economic contexts. Here, education and training must be viewed from the perspective of development and change, while international cooperation in education must be seen within a matrix of cultural identity. In other words, one of the biggest challenges is how to reap the benefits of technology and at the same time maintain cultural identities.

Sage Senghor

Leopold Senghor, possibly Africa's leading sage, is one of the founding fathers of the African unity movement, as well as of Afro-Arab cooperation. The 75-year-old statesman-cum-poet holds the Dag Hammarskjöld Prize (1965), the Peace Prize of the German Book Trade, the Haile Selassie African Research Prize (1973) and the Appollinaire Prize for Poetry (1974). He has authored a number of books on African poetry and politics, in addition to anthologies of his own poetry.

He is a devout advocate of the theory that "it is more important to have first a new cultural, rather than a new economic, order in the world." He attributes the "appalling discrepancies and inequalities in the present international economic situation" to "cultural differences and alleged superiority."

"We must endeavour to demolish such cultural prejudices and fallacies before starting to build a new international economic order, all the more so because the Arabs and Africans both have a great deal to offer mankind in the fields of culture and the arts," he recently said.

He thinks it is "vitally important that we Africans and Arabs should join Europe in a trilateral partnership."

"In such partnership, the Europeans would contribute technology and know-how, the Arabs would supply finance and we, the Africans, can provide labour and our very substantial natural resources for development."

Twelfth Division wins soccer tournament



AMMAN (J.T.) — The Third and Twelfth divisions of the Armed Forces drew 1-1 in the final match Monday of the Armed Forces soccer tournament for the 1981-1982 season. The draw gave the Twelfth Division the lead in the tournament.

Chief of Staff Maj. Gen. Fathi Abu Taleb (below, centre), who sponsored the game at the Al Hussein Youth City stadium, handed the cup to the winning team and gave medals to outstanding players of both teams.



Leopold Senghor



Prince Hassan

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NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Majali thanks King for donation

AMMAN (Petra) — University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali today sent a cable to His Majesty King Hussein thanking him for donating JD 10,000 to the families of the victims of the regrettable bus accident which took place on Feb. 26 in the Wadi Musa area. The accident led to the death of 10 people from the university. Meanwhile, Ghazi and Ghassan Shaker donated JD 10,000, the General Union of Voluntary Societies JD 1,000 and Fakhri Al Balbisi JD 500 to the families of the victims.

Beef imports banned

AMMAN (Petra) — Agriculture Minister Marwan Dudin has decided to ban the import of cows and calves especially designated for slaughtering as of Monday, March 8, until further notice. Meanwhile, Mr. Dudin met on Monday with West German experts working at the King Talal dam. During the meeting, they discussed the necessary steps which should be taken for soil conservation in an area including the dam basin and the banks of the Zarqa River, whose area is estimated at 820,000 dunums.

U.N. expert arrives to study olives

AMMAN (Petra) — Director of Agricultural Research and Extension Usamah Al Balbisi discussed on Monday ways to improve the cultivation of olives in Jordan, with an international expert on olive cultivation, Mr. Bashir Husni. Mr. Husni is working at the regional project for the improvement of olive cultivation affiliated with the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). Mr. Balbisi's directorate has prepared a programme for Mr. Husni, which includes delivering a series of lectures and carrying out field studies on olive trees in Jordan. The expert will then submit proposals based on his findings. Mr. Husni arrived in Amman on Sunday for a week-long visit to Jordan.

Ambassador asked to lecture in Salzburg

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordanian Ambassador at the Foreign Ministry Mousa Zaid Al Keilani has received an invitation from Harvard University in the United States to deliver lectures on Information and Social Change at a seminar to be held by the university in Salzburg, Austria from March 12-27. Al Keilani's newspaper reported on Monday.

Tabbareh assigned as envoy to Jeddah

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet has decided to appoint Mr. Hani Tabbareh as Jordan's ambassador to Saudi Arabia. Mr. Tabbareh will succeed Mr. Tharwat Al Talhoumi, who was recently transferred to headquarters.

Shammout sees Yugoslav ambassador

AMMAN (Petra) — Foreign Ministry Secretary General Amer Shammout received on Monday Yugoslav Ambassador in Amman Dusan Zavasnik. They discussed relations between the two countries and ways of developing them.

Petra boosts transmission power

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan News Agency, Petra, began on Monday installing a new transmitter and aerial to boost power of its current transmissions and to cover new areas of the world. The new aerial can beam transmission to any part of the world. Work on the 10-kilowatt transmitter will take one month. Petra's current transmissions cover Europe, North and Central Africa and the Arab World.

Minister sees Suweileh-Jerash roadwork

AMMAN (Petra) — Public Works Minister Awni Al Masri inspected on Monday the progress of work on a project to upgrade the old Suweileh-Jerash road. The road, approximately 11 kilometres long, will have four lanes and will cost some JD 2.67 million. The project is expected to be completed at the end of 1982. Meanwhile, Mr. Masri received on Monday the president and members of the new Jordanian Engineers' Association board. During the meeting, they discussed the association's bylaws and the regulation of activities of engineering consultancy offices, as well as how to find employment for new engineers.

Madaba celebrates students' day

MADABA (Petra) — The schools of Madaba District celebrated students' day on Monday. Students and educational superintendents spoke during a ceremony about the role of the teacher in creating a professional leadership and giving students the proper educational and behavioural training. The ceremony also included folk dances, religious and national songs and various educational contents. At the end of the ceremony, token gifts were given to outstanding students. Also in Madaba, a course for female teachers in the district began on Monday. The aim of the 20-day course is to train the 40 participants on Koran recitation and regulations governing it.

Female preachers to get course

AMMAN (Petra) — The Awqaf Ministry will open a course to train female preachers for the Amman, Zarqa and Salt areas on Saturday at the women's centre hall in Amman. During the three-week course, the 36 participants will receive lectures and lessons on how better to carry out their jobs.

Hartha budgets JD 218,834 for '82

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment has approved the 1982 budget of Hartha Municipality in Irbid Governorate, amounting to JD 218,834. A sum of JD 81,000 was allocated for the building of new school buildings, JD 20,000 for building a commercial market, JD 82,000 to pave new streets and the remainder to expropriate 16 dunums of land for playgrounds and other projects.

Double-barrelled sentence for embezzler

AMMAN (Petra) — The military court has sentenced Ibrahim Mohammad Salim Al Fakir to three years' imprisonment at hard labour and a fine of JD 1,762, for embezzling public funds. The convict will be jailed for a further period if he fails to pay the fine, which is equal to the amount embezzled. The military governor has approved the sentence.

Says Mitterrand will visit Jordan

Abu Odeh comments on French president's speech in Israel

AMMAN (Petra) — Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh has said, in an interview with the French newspaper Le Monde, that French President Francois Mitterrand will visit Jordan, but the date of the visit has not been fixed.

Mr. Abu Odeh said that a speech by President Mitterrand during his recent visit to Israel had included a positive aspect when he affirmed the right of the Palestinians to establish a state in occupied Palestine, and when he asserted principles that had been included in the Venice Declaration, particularly the Palestinian right to self-determination.

Mr. Abu Odeh said, how-

ever, that President Mitterrand's speech in Israel had also included a negative aspect, when he excluded the positive role which Europe or France could play in resolving the Middle East problem by calling on the sides concerned to sit around the negotiating table. He said: "We believe this position is unfair and improper, because the balance of power in the area is in the favour of Israel, which is occupying Arab lands, and it is the stronger side."

Mr. Abu Odeh criticised President Mitterrand for not recognising the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the representative of the Palestinian people, while he called



Adnan Abu Odeh

on the PLO to recognise Israel without anything in return.

Speaking about French-Israeli relations, Mr. Abu Odeh said: "We consider further cooperation between France and Israel, while Israel continues its rejection of U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 on the occupied areas, as a negative policy."

Sierra Leone minister leaves after signing, cooperation talks

AMMAN (J.T.) — Sierra Leone Transport and Communications Minister Solomon Pratt left Amman on Monday at the end of a three-day visit to Jordan during which he signed an agreement with Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, for management of the national airline of the African state.

During his visit, Mr. Pratt also had talks with officials of the Civil Aviation Department on various aspects of cooperation in civil aviation between the two countries. He also visited the Queen Alia International Airport project.

Mr. Pratt was seen off at Amman Airport by Civil Aviation Director General Sharif Ghazi

Rakan and Alia Chairman and President Ali Ghandour.

Mr. Pratt was accompanied on his visit to the Queen Alia Airport project by Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs and Transport Minister Ali Suheimat, and Sharif Ghazi. The guest minister saw the various sections of the airport and the progress of work on the passenger terminals, maintenance facilities and other buildings. He also heard a detailed explanation from the engineering consultants on the work. They asserted that the equipment which is being installed in the airport is all to the highest international standards.

Mr. Pratt expressed his great admiration for the high standard

of work and the existing facilities. He said the airport ranks with the biggest and most advanced airports in the world.

Meanwhile, Mr. Suheimat was quoted as saying that work on the airport project is going on day and night, with special effort going into the passenger terminals and other important buildings.

The Jordan News Agency, Petra, reported that the various stages of the project would be completed on their assigned dates, without delay. The tender for supplying the airport with furniture was awarded last week to a British company, which will supply and install the furniture during July and August 1982.

ART REVIEW

An exhibition of early work that is well worth displaying

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Two months ago, after a year of promoting the creative talents of others in his role as assistant representative of the British Council, Mr. Martin Savage, in a fit of frustration, decided to try painting for himself. This impulse to take up the brushes, encouraged and aided by artist Mohammed Durra, has resulted in the 22 water-colours depicting Arab faces, traditional life and the scenery of Jordan, Egypt and Sudan: on show now and for the next two days at the British Council.

Although holding a one-man show with such brief experience would normally be considered premature, Mr. Savage's latent abilities for drawing with strong, sure, accurate lines, his talent in handling the medium and his eye for colour and composition make his work, even in its early stages, worth displaying.

The artist's best works are his most personal ones—images with which one feels he has experienced the greatest rapport. Mr. Savage saw and photographed "The Rashaida Women near Haifa", and although he later painted the scene from the static moment that was caught forever on the light-sensitive paper, he has been able to imbue it with his own feelings so that it becomes alive and individual. Picked out only by darker colours, one can really see the cavalcade of women and donkeys riding by, the hazy midday heat bleaching out details, leaving only a dreamy blur of grey donkey on beige sand punctuated by soft hints of distant green and the deep red of traditional dress.

Mr. Savage describes his paintings like the photographs from which he takes them. One can almost hear him saying as he passes your picture, "Myself in the desert near Shendi". This self-portrait, which catches the eye-biting brightness, the yellow-bloody heat of the desert; along with "Map reading on the way to Kassala" and "Picnic at Saqqara" with its clean lines, subtle colours and defined shadows, are all painted from the artist's own photographic work. Again, he has managed to make them spontaneous and original.

And that is what, with notable exceptions, many of the other water-colours are not. The artist painted these as studies from photographs that appealed to him in magazines; and although tech-

hnically good, they seem static and lifeless: qualities for which their rather stereotypic and unimaginative subject matter fails to compensate.

There are exceptions, however, and "The Stray Sheep" and "Aqaba Port", the latter with its lovely bright cubes of deep colour, are not only images which show more unusual aspects of Jordanian culture but ones which the artist admits inspired him deeply. Another nice touch from this latter group includes the way the artist has emphasised the faces of his portraits, each of which remains

individual, by leaving the head and background as colourless outlines.

Although all artists need to paint studies, it is obvious that Mr. Savage should now go on to paint purely his views of the Arab World, both from his own photographic work and from life. The work at his next exhibition will thus be imbued with the same feeling and originality as is glimpsed in the best of the pieces at this, his first.

The paintings are all for sale, at prices ranging from JD 25-67.

Continued from page 1

Islamic appeal on pope's remarks

more field than one, particularly its aggressive practices against the Islamic holy places," Mr. Sharif said.

"It is necessary to make urgent contacts with the Vatican to explain the feelings of the Islamic World towards this serious development at a time when the Muslims are calling for establishing good relations with the Vatican to support faith in God against materialism and atheism," Mr. Sharif said. "Encouraging steps have

been covered for the sake of this understanding," he added.

In his memo, Mr. Sharif also called on leaders of the Islamic organisations to make urgent contacts to draw up a plan to prevent Zionism from exploiting religious for its own advantage in order to achieve its aggressive ambitions.

Pope John Paul II Saturday spoke of past problems between Jews and Christians but said they were now on the right path towards achieving a better understanding by examining their joint heritage.

At an audience of 40 experts on Jewish-Christian problems, he referred to what he termed the persecutions of Jews and said "relations between the two communities have been characterised by misunderstandings and resentments. But Christians were on the right path of justice and fraternity when they seek to join their Semitic brothers around their common heritage."

Habib to consolidate Lebanon truce

after two hours with Mr. Begin and top Israeli ministers: "I had a meeting with the prime minister".

Israeli officials said Mr. Habib, on his fifth Mideast pacification shuttles in a year, had not solved the underlying tensions between Israel and the Palestinian forces in Lebanon but he seemed confident that there would not be a renewal of warfare, as many have feared.

"There seems to be a consensus that there will not be an outbreak

good meeting with the prime minister".

Mr. Habib was expected to return to Washington Tuesday, perhaps stopping first in Beirut. He spent two hours with Mr. Begin Monday evening, and they were joined by Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Defence Minister Ariel Sharon and top Israeli military officials.

Mr. Habib, whose missions started with tension between Israel

Trying to calm students

Education Ministry lays down new community college rules

AMMAN — In a bid to clear up the controversy surrounding community colleges following a ruling by the High Court of Justice late last month, the Ministry of Education put forward a new set of regulations to govern the institutions on Monday.

According to the regulations, students undertaking engineering courses have two choices: Either they continue with their studies under a three-year programme, or they take on another field of specialisation, thus obtaining two diplomas in three years' time.

The controversy first arose when the Ministry of Education last October issued regulations limiting the period of study at community colleges to two years, irrespective of the field of specialisation.

According to Education Ministry officials, Monday's proposal was made to relieve some of the tension at community colleges all over Jordan, and help the students there. The ministry officials, however, were quoted as saying that the second choice—two specialisations—is "preferable," since it complies with the general philosophy of education in the



Sa'id Al Tal

country.

Meanwhile, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, quoted Minister of Education Sa'id Al Tal as saying Monday that a three-year programme of study at community colleges is "a waste of time and money."

Dr. Tal said that a two-year programme is sufficient to produce skilled manpower to meet the demands of Jordan's booming development projects, according to Petra.

Defending regulations passed by the Ministry of Education last year, Dr. Tal said that they were adopted in an effort to maintain a high standard of education in the country. He said that the ministry had given licences for the inception of more private community colleges "because they help meet Jordan's needs, as well as providing education for secondary school graduates."

He added that the controversial community colleges comprehensive examination set up by the ministry last year is "valuable in assessing the performance of community colleges," adding that a special committee comprising representatives of the Jordan and Yarmouk universities, as well as of the Ministry of Education, would be set up soon to evaluate the examination.

Last month, the High Court of Justice ruled all ministry regulations on community colleges "null and unconstitutional," and legally decreed that all decisions pertaining to community colleges are the sole prerogative of the Higher Council of Education, which is still to be set up.



Minister of Transport Ali Suheimat (left) and a representative of the West German firm Liebherr sign a contract for gantry cranes at Aqaba Sunday (Petra photo)

Germans to provide Aqaba container cranes

By Dina Matar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A JD 1.9 million contract was signed Sunday between the Ministry of Transport and a West German company for the construction of two fixed gantry cranes at Aqaba Port's new container berths. The contract stipulates that the company, Liebherr Werke Ehingen, should erect two cranes, each with a loading capacity of 40 tonnes, in a period of 18 months.

Ministry of Transport Under-Secretary Hashem Al Taher told the Jordan Times that the cranes would be used for loading and

unloading at Aqaba's projected deepwater container berths.

The two berths, with a total length of 540 metres, are to be built by the British construction firm George Wimpey International under a contract signed on Jan. 4. The contract, which also covered the construction of a 40-metre roll-on, roll-off (ro-ro) berth, was worth JD 17 million. Wimpey's work is expected to be complete by June 1984.

Liebherr's contract was signed on Sunday by Minister of Transport Ali Suheimat in his capacity as chairman of the Jordan Ports Corporation, and by a representative of the West German company.

A West German embassy official said that Liebherr is a well-known firm specialised in the manufacture of mobile and fixed cranes, as well as bulldozers and other heavy equipment.

Today's weather

It will be partly cloudy, with scattered rain and a drop in temperature. Winds will be southwesterly moderate to fresh. In Aqaba, it will be partly cloudy and dusty, with southerly moderate winds and rough seas.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	5	11
Aqaba	11	21
Deserts	5	11
Jordan Valley	10	19

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 18, Aqaba 25. Humidity readings: Amman 37 per cent, Aqaba 21 per cent.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Films

- * Die Meistersinger von Nuernberg, at the Goethe Institute at 8 p.m.
- * Sleuth, starring Laurence Olivier and Michael Caine, at the British Council at 8 p.m. Refreshments available from 7 p.m.

Exhibition

- * Islamic literature, films and posters, at the University of Jordan.
- * Architecture en Terre Crue (architecture in unbaked earth), at the French Cultural Centre.

- * Paintings by Martin Savage, at the British Council Centre.

Video programme

- * CBS Evening News, at the American Centre at 12 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Lecture

- * The Way of Antibody Formation, by Prof. Klaus Petzoldt at the Jordan University Faculty of Agriculture at 12 a.m. Organised in cooperation with the Goethe-Institute.

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Moscow hopes for better relations with Cairo

By Mark Wood
Reuter

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union is voicing quiet optimism that Egypt will soon swing away from the United States, so giving a powerful boost to the Kremlin's hopes of restoring a direct role in the Middle East.

A series of commentaries in the official press has reflected growing satisfaction with President Hosni Mubarak and predicted he is set to make a radical break with the policies of his assassinated predecessor, Anwar Sadat.

"Mubarak does not want to be a shadow of Sadat," senior Foreign Affairs Analyst Alexander Bovin wrote in the government daily Izvestia. "Egypt is now trying to establish a more balanced and independent foreign policy course."

"This won't be easy. What the Americans get their hands on, they hold on to tightly," Mr. Bovin said. "But it still seems to me that the current trends are going to get much stronger."

For the Kremlin, any major policy shift in Cairo would be of crucial importance. For Moscow has

never left any doubt that it regards Egypt as the key nation in the Middle East and the only power capable of uniting the other Arab states behind it.

Soviet reaction to the assassination of Present Sadat last October indicated the Kremlin was happy to see him go. For he had become one of its biggest ideological foes, a man who banished the Soviet Union to the sidelines in the Middle East and brought the United States to the fore.

Until 1972 Moscow exercised a powerful influence in the region through close political and military ties it had built up with Cairo during the presidency of Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Mr. Sadat terminated that relationship in 1972 by expelling 17,000 Soviet military and technical advisers, and further undermined Moscow's impotence seven years later by signing the U.S.-sponsored peace treaty with Israel.

Soviet officials admit privately that Moscow's attempts to maintain a presence in the region by forging close friendships with Syria, Iraq, and Libya have not gone smoothly.

But over the past year the Kre-

mlin has adopted new tactics to enhance its position in Middle Eastern affairs and now appears to hope that Egypt will crown its efforts.

Its main efforts and successes centred on conservative Arab states which previously regarded Moscow with suspicion.

Thus Moscow achieved a sharp improvement in relations with Kuwait and closed a \$50-million deal to sell ground-to-air missiles to Jordan.

It also used promises of new arms sales and general aid to strengthen its links with North Yemen. According to Middle Eastern reports, Soviet leaders also said they would persuade their Marxist allies in South Yemen to restrain guerrilla forces active in much of the northern state.

Arab diplomats in Moscow said the Russians were making skilful use of both open and latent anti-American sentiment in the region.

"They offer us good weapons at a reasonable price and with no strings attached. When we buy from the Americans we never know whether Congress is going to block the deal or attach humiliating conditions," one said.

"The Russians have also been at pains to argue Washington is

wrong in saying the Soviet Union poses the biggest threat to the Middle East. They strike a chord by supporting Arab arguments that the threat comes from Israel," he added.

Western envoys say Moscow made further skilful tactical moves by granting diplomatic recognition to the PLO last autumn and by refusing to get involved in fierce disputes between its ally Syria and Israel.

"Moscow has been building up credit as a cautious and sympathetic power which doesn't want to rock the boat in the Middle East," one diplomat said.

The immediate use to which it wants to put that credit is to gain backing for its own plans for a Middle East settlement.

Reformulated by President Leonid Brezhnev a year ago at a Communist Party congress, they call for an international peace conference involving the Arab States, Israel, and the PLO.

The United States and Soviet Union would effectively chair the conference and later act as guarantor powers for the peace agreement.

Western analysts say the second point is the most important to the Kremlin as it would establish Sov-

iet influence in the Middle East on at least the same level as that of the U.S.

Many Arab states have voiced general approval for the peace plan without committing themselves. Developments in Cairo could change all that.

Judging by their past comments on the importance of Egypt, Soviet leaders are likely to believe that if they can gain Cairo's endorsement for the peace conference all the other Arab states will fall into line.

In a television interview last month Mr. Mubarak did much to encourage them. As well as declaring he wanted to restore normal relations with Moscow, he said he believed the Soviet Union should have a role to play in the peace process.

Soviet officials admit they see few chances of return to the close Soviet-Egyptian relationship of the 1960s. But they say they hope for a return to reasonably friendly ties.

Echoing the optimism of the official press, some believe that rapprochement will take place in the next few months.

They say after Israel hands back

the last portion of the Sinai Desert to Egypt in April, Cairo will abandon the Camp David process and distance itself from Washington.

Both military and strategic interests appear to be motives in the Soviet policy.

The official media have repeatedly expressed fears that the United States could soon build up a significant military presence in the Middle East, an area Moscow considers dangerously close to its "soft underbelly" in the Caucasus and Central Asia.

By building up its own presence in the region, the Kremlin could hope to offset that risk.

Western analysts say it may also be hoping to get in striking distance of Arab oil wells and Western oil supply routes so that in the event of a war it could quickly move to cut its enemies' fuel lines.

But some diplomats argue this is not the only consideration. "Moscow's pride was hurt in the Middle East," one of them said. "It's sensitive about its status as a superpower and feels it was unfairly squeezed out of the region by the Americans. Now it's aiming to get back in."

South meets South

AFRICAN SAGE Leopold Sedar Senghor meets here today with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, who shares with his Senegalese guest the view that a new international economic order must be established, to prove that the human race lives up to its claim of being civilised.

The two internationally-recognised intellectuals are advocates of preceding the North-South dialogue by preparatory South-South and North-North encounters, as well as multilateral meetings of representatives of the various economic areas of the world, to ensure that the resultant economic order is comprehensive and lasting.

Prince Hassan, who has been deeply involved both in economic and social development in Jordan and in Arab economic integration, is right in believing that a new international humanitarian order must be promoted "parallel to the efforts being made in the economic and other fields." He told the United Nations General Assembly last September that "before dealing with economics and politics, let man learn to be more human."

Mr. Senghor is also right in his belief that "it is more important to have first a new cultural rather than a new economic order in the world." Indeed, all great civilisations have been the resultant of cultural contact and interchange.

The Arabs, heirs to a nomadic tradition—more imaginative and broad-minded—and the Africans, more earth-bound and realistic, are complementary to one another. An Afro-Arab dialogue can, therefore, produce significant results.

And, a unified Arab-African stand at the forthcoming Avignon trilateral colloquium with the European can bring closer the achievement of the much-aspired-to international economic order.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

King reaffirmed call for peace

AL RA'I: In his interview with the U.S. News and World Report magazine on Sunday, His Majesty King Hussein reviewed the basic issue which preoccupies Arab citizens. He highlighted the events taking place in this part of the world and gave an exact and realistic visualisation of the methods that should be adopted to secure stability for the people of the region.

The King stressed that only way to confront the challenges facing the region is the pan-Arab policy which Jordan adopted as a firm and workable stand. King Hussein stressed Jordan's categorical rejection of any settlement that did not recognise the rights of the Palestinian people. He also stressed that if the United States were serious in its search for peace it should recognise these rights and start direct negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

While Iraq fights its just war on the eastern gate of the Arab Homeland where Israel got into an alliance with the racist Persian regime, Jordan hastened to support Iraq and sent thousands of its sons as volunteers under the leadership of King Hussein himself. This stems from Jordan's belief that any aggression on any Arab land is an aggression against all of the Arab Nation. And while the Arabian Gulf faces grave challenges and conspiracies, the King stands to declare that Jordan will offer any aid required by our brothers in the Gulf to safeguard the region's security and stability.

This pan-Arab stand adopted by Jordan necessitates the possession of advanced weapons capable of defending our territories, confronting aggression, and securing the region's stability. But, Jordan will not accept humiliation in return for these arms. The same friendly hand offered to Washington is determined and is capable of obtaining the defensive weapons it needs from any other source.

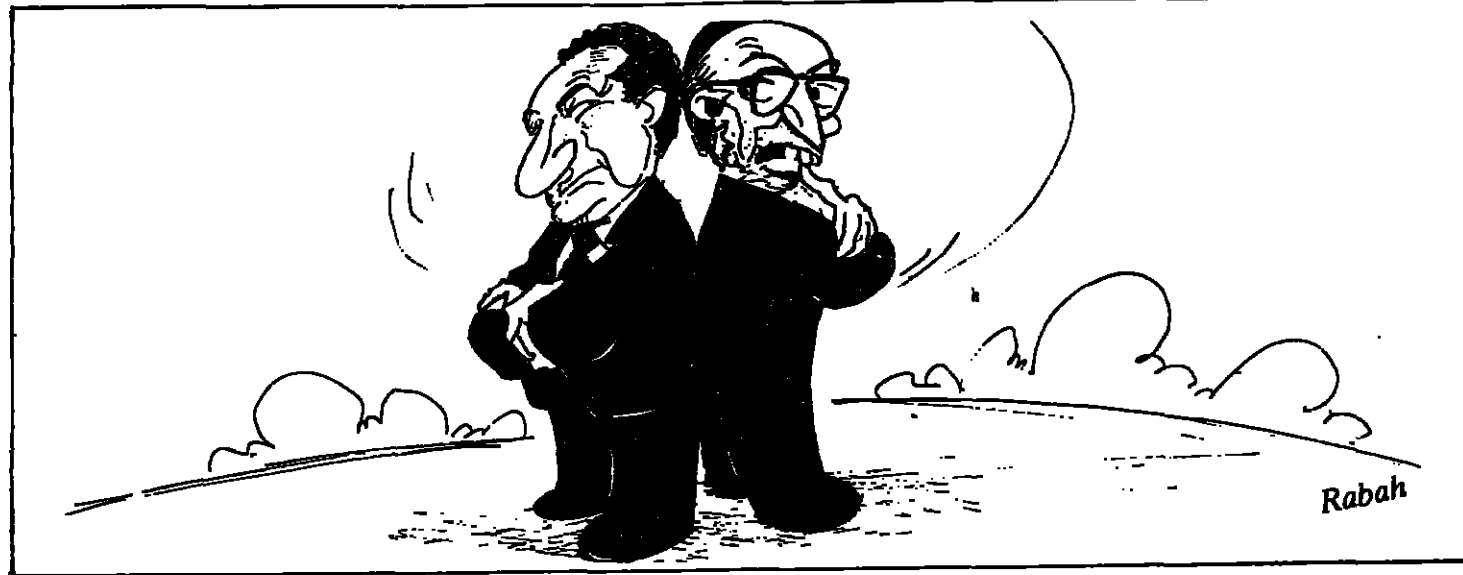
No humiliating weapon deals

AL DUSTOUR: His Majesty King Hussein reviewed a number of issues relating to Middle East and world peace in an interview with the U.S. News and World Report magazine. The King stressed that Jordan needs advanced weapons for self-defence but it is not ready to accept humiliation in order to get these weapons.

He said that Jordan called for supporting Iraq because it is a confrontation state defending Arab interests against dangers threatening not only Iraq and the Arabian Gulf but all the Arab Homeland. He explained that had Arab support for Iraq been provided from the beginning the war would have ended by now.

Stemming from Jordan's concern to establish just peace in the Middle East, the King called on the United States to work with the Soviet Union, Europe and any other parties willing to participate in the establishment of just and durable peace in the region. He also urged all these forces to do their best in order to achieve peace since all these parties base their stands on U.N. Resolution 242.

King Hussein explained that the United States' determination to resume autonomy talks after Israel's pullout from Sinai could not be considered a serious effort in the peace process. The United States bears a special responsibility towards this region not only because of interests and relations in the region but also because it is a super power that helped create the Israeli entity and that still maintains its military bases in the Golan Heights. David agreement has harmed peace, justice and the international will and that it is time this fault were remedied and the issue returned to be dealt with by the international will.



Military deadlock in Sahara

By Stephen Hughes
Reuter

RABAT — Six years ago, Spain hauled down its flag over the Western Sahara and withdrew its foreign legion, leaving Morocco and Mauritania to fight Polisario-Front guerrillas over the desert territory and its large phosphate deposits.

Mauritania has since renounced all claim to the territory but the conflict continues both on the ground and at the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), where member states are split over whether to make the guerrillas self-styled Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) the OAU's 51st member.

This week, Morocco and 14 other delegations walked out of the OAU's annual ministerial meeting in Addis Ababa in protest against the admission to the meeting of the SADR as an OAU full member and not just an observer.

Moroccan Foreign Minister Muhammad Boucetta accused the OAU's Togolese Secretary-General, Edem Kodjo, of a "fraudulent manoeuvre" saying he had sneaked the SADR into the organisation on his own initiative without consulting heads of state.

King Hassan of Morocco, who refuses to recognise or negotiate with the Polisario, condemned the move as a flagrant violation of the OAU charter and said it was "obviously null and void".

Morocco and Mauritania divided the area between them in

1976, under an accord signed with Spain in Madrid. The Polisario has proclaimed the area, vacated by Spain on Feb. 26, 1976, as the SADR.

In 1979, Mauritania, which controlled the southern sector, signed a separate peace with the guerrillas and renounced all sovereignty over the area. Rabat then took over the administration of the whole territory.

This week's OAU walkout followed the unannounced appearance at the ministerial meeting of Ibrahim Hakim, who acts as SADR's foreign minister, in his flowing blue Saharan robe.

Mr. Hakim said the OAU had admitted his delegation to the talks because 26 of the OAU's 50 members had recognised the SADR's right to speak for the territory.

"The decision is final. We are a member state of the OAU," he told reporters. "The secretary-general of the OAU sent us a letter recently notifying us of admission to the OAU."

But the Moroccan foreign ministry says current OAU chairman, President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya, told the Moroccan ambassador in Nairobi the SADR's membership was "null and void", as only the OAU heads of state could settle the matter.

Admission of the SADR "manifestly contradicts previous decisions of (African) heads of state on the Sahara question," he added, according to the ministry.

The major stumbling block for the OAU's plan for a ceasefire and

self-determination referendum in the territory, accepted by King Hassan at the organisation's 18th summit in Nairobi last June, is the identity of the parties to the conflict.

The Polisario and Algeria insist Morocco must negotiate a ceasefire with the guerrillas but King Hassan says Algeria and Mauritania are the real parties to the conflict as they harbour the guerrillas.

The Moroccan view is that a ceasefire should be simply decreed by the OAU and Algeria and Mauritania should be ordered to seal off their frontiers to stop guerrilla infiltration.

A seven-nation OAU "implementation committee," charged with carrying out the ceasefire and referendum plan, met in Nairobi in February and authorised President Moi to break the deadlock by consulting "the parties concerned." These have never been named by the OAU leaders.

The next summit of OAU heads of state and government will be held in the Libyan capital, Tripoli, next June.

On the battlefield, there have been significant changes over the past year. Both Rabat and the guerrillas have accused each other of escalating the war.

Morocco says the guerrillas have introduced heavy and sophisticated Soviet-made weapons, while the Polisario say the conflict has been internationalised with the United States promising Morocco substantially increased military aid.

Washington promised more military equipment after guerrillas launched a major attack on the outpost of Guelta Zemmur last October. Morocco says the guerrillas fielded Soviet-built T-54 and T-55 tanks, and Sam-6 and Sam-8 missiles for the first time.

Rabat says Algeria and Libya supplied these weapons and the pro-government press says Morocco is being assailed by a "communist conspiracy" led by the Soviet Union and uses this to justify appeals for aid from the U.S.

After the October attack, Moroccan forces withdrew from Guelta Zemmur and dug in behind a 640 kilometres line of defences built during 1981. The line protects what Rabat calls the "useful Sahara", which includes the main towns and phosphate mines.

So far, this line has proved impenetrable with its three-metre high ridges of sand and rock, minefields, barbed wire entanglements and electronic surveillance devices, backed up by mobile intervention forces and supersonic aircraft.

In January, the Polisario made two unsuccessful attempts to smash through the defences with tanks, one of which was captured intact by the Moroccans. It was a Soviet-made T-55 of a type not used by Morocco. Polisario says its tanks are all vehicles captured from the Moroccan army.

Western diplomats say the January attacks were the only major incidents in the war in several months, adding that their failure indicates a military deadlock.

Is Marchais at the end of his run

David White examines how the ailing French Communist Party is adapting to its role as a partner in government.

PARIS: When it comes to showmanship, the French communists have the edge on their political rivals. Their 24th congress, which ended recently, was billed as the congress of the blues. But it turned out to be a cross between a boy scout jamboree and a Billy Graham rally.

Amid blizzards of confetti and thunderous applause, M. Georges Marchais, miraculously restored after his inglorious presidential campaign last April, was re-elected leader. In the garishly-decked indoor sports centre, 2,000 pairs of hands were then joined aloft for a final display of community singing.

Admiring this, one of the congress guests was moved to comment: "I just wish they would start believing a bit less and thinking a bit more."

Five days of speeches failed to lay bare the puzzle of the French Communist Party, which was given a share of governmental power last year when it was at its weakest point since the war.

The congress yielded few surprises. Changes may be on the way

including the replacement of the weakened M. Marchais as secretary-general — but not before the next, much-feared series of elections: cantons in March, municipalities next year.

The innovation of open debates allowed a token dissenting voice to be heard. Any remaining contradictions were expertly wrapped into the party line. The party is in the government, but differs from the government. It rejects the Soviet example as a model for France but consents to the application of the Soviet line elsewhere — a now-you-see-it-now-you-don't sleight-of-tongue of which the inscrutable M. Marchais is a master.

M. Marchais closed the congress with a clear commitment to the ruling coalition. "Every communist," he said, "must know how to speak and act as a member of a party of the majority, of a government party on which the hopes of French men and women partly rest. The people can see us doing the job."

There are, however, reservations within the party hierarchy about the government alliance.

But the call for a constructive approach corresponds to a genuine desire in the communist base to make the most of being in power and to exercise a positive influence on government priorities.

The status of government partner is also seen as the best card the communists have to play in the forthcoming elections.

The drop in voting support is officially blamed on the "wrong appreciation" of French society made in the first 20 years of the post-Stalin era. The French party now proposes a tailor-made "model", its "socialism in French colours" makes room for family farms, for small and medium-sized private enterprise, and for traditional liberties. On the other hand, it has very few objections if Russian or Polish communists do things differently.

Between 1974 and 1978 the party moved away from Moscow. The Polish crisis, coming after the party's support for Moscow over Afghanistan, speeded its move back.

Arguing that martial law in Poland was the best option in the circumstances, the party dug a ditch

between the government and the party which four of its members were sitting. At the last meeting with the Socialist Party, the two sides agreed it was pointless trying to find common ground over Poland.

After a long bout of malaise in its ranks and bewildering twists in strategy, the party preferred a public flogging from the socialists to abandoning one of the basic elements of its own strongly-felt identity.

"To want to isolate our combat," M. Marchais said, "from that of other forces struggling for socialism against capitalism would be suicidal."

Its problem is broadening this support. Few believe its claim to a growing membership of 710,000. More seriously, apathy has crept into the organisation and militants have deserted the cells and sections that make up the base of the power pyramid.

Last year, it lost half its seats in the National Assembly. Next year, if support does not recover, it will lose places in local government, which are a source both of employment for its militants and, through service and supply companies, a large part of its funds.

— Financial Times news feature

Uneasy truce in Labour Party of Britain

By Barry May
Reuter

LONDON — A truce between the feuding left and right wings of Britain's opposition Labour Party, recently proclaimed with much fanfare, is coming under renewed strain.

Belligerents on both sides of the ideological divide are back on the offensive as Labour's internal quarrels rather than challenges to the Conservative government once again dominate party discussions.

Several dozen of the 635 local constituency Labour parties are dominated by extreme left-wingers and there is a battle for control in many more.

Hard-left militants number only a small fraction of Labour party members. But as only a handful of the 350,000 members take an active role, the militants often dominate.

About 40 of Labour's 239 members of parliament support left-wing leader Tony Benn. One faction, the Marxist militant tendency, which is said to have 60 full-time workers in the party, has a target of capturing 400 constituencies for extreme left candidates.

Some moderate or centre-right Labour members of parliament have already been ousted by the extreme left's activists as candidates for the next general election, still as far as two years away.

Extra-parliamentary action — a euphemism commonly assumed in the context of the Labour movement to mean anything from peaceful demonstrations to violence — has been defended in a declaration by a group of 32 prospective Labour candidates.

Leftist tracts that usually receive little notice have suddenly attracted national press attention.

One fringe group of extreme leftists wants parliament abolished and replaced by workers' councils. Another group is reported to be planning to turn Labour into a revolutionary Marxist organisation which would instal a government that could face "attempts at a Bonapartist royalist coup" leading to civil war.

A secret document purported to come from the militant tendency and reported by the Sunday Times newspaper advocated a confrontation with "the capitalist class", adding: "This could lead to a full-scale confrontation — a royalist-Bonapartist coup which, in its turn, would lead to civil war."

A separate declaration by another left-wing organisation endorsed by the 32 candidates stated that extra-parliamentary action must play a major role in the efforts of the Labour movement to establish a democratic socialist society in Britain.

Socialist Organisation, an alliance of extreme-left groups, openly declared its aim to overthrow what is seen as the present ruling top five per cent of the population and replace parliamentary democracy by "a higher form of democracy."

"We propose the democracy of workers' councils, uniting legislative and executive powers, sweeping away the present Tory (Conservative) dominated permanent military-bureaucratic state apparatus," it said.

Alarmed at the damage such radical talk could do to Labour's election prospects, leading figures at the centre and on the right wing of the party — including former

Cabinet Minister Roy Hattersley want the extremists thrown out of the party.

They have also sought a ruling from the party's governing National Executive Committee (NEC) that extremists selected to replace sitting Labour MPs be barred from standing as the party's candidates.

The latest casualties are Frank Hooley, a university administrator from the steel-producing centre of Sheffield, and Stanley Cohen, a former tailor from the northern industrial city of Leeds.

Both men have been replaced by more left-wing candidates selected by local party activists.

Labour Leader Michael Foot, who talked Mr. Hooley out of quitting to join the newly formed Social Democratic Party in December, "has been urged by the moderates to lead the fight to restore his status and keep him in the party."

Mr. Foot, for years a symbol of the left as a firebrand orator in defence of social causes, launched an investigation into the militant tendency in December.

The results of the inquiry, whose purpose is to discover whether the faction is a party within the party and thus proscribed by Labour's internal regulations, are due in June.

But at a January meeting of the two factions it was agreed there would be no drastic action against the militant tendency.

In return, Mr. Benn was reported to have agreed to renew his challenge for the party's deputy leadership — which he lost only narrowly last year — before the next election.

Mr. Benn, a populist hailed by much of Labour's far left, has remained publicly silent of late.

At an acrimonious meeting of Labour's National Executive on the very question of militants standing as Labour candidates, however, he made plain that he was prepared to lead a battle to defend the rights of local Labour parties to choose whomever they please.

Lord Underhill, formerly Labour's national organiser, has warned the party that it must act against the extremists if it is to build credibility as an alternative government and win the next election, due by May 1984.

Commenting on the continuing turmoil in the Labour movement, the Times of London said the central question in the party's internal conflicts was how far it was legitimate for those who claimed to be democrats to support extra-parliamentary activity.

The critical division was between those forms of extra-parliamentary activity which were consistent with parliamentary democracy and those which were calculated to undermine or replace it.

Mr. Foot, who has been embattled almost since the day he became party leader in November 1980, has won important victories in his fight against what is known as the hard left.

He has temporarily blocked the replacement as Labour's candidate of veteran right-winger Ben Ford, a sitting MP, by militant Patrick Wall, in the northern city of Bradford.

But Mr. Wall could still win another selection contest and other supporters of the militant tendency have already been endorsed by some of the party's left

هكذا على التوالي

OPEC may cut production further Gold price sinks on bullion market

LONDON (R) — OPEC may be forced to scale back production further to bring stability to a deteriorating world market, Western oil analysts said Monday.

An agreement reached by oil ministers from the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in Doha, Qatar, at the weekend to cut production to defend prices was not enough, according to the analysts.

The ministers decided to hold an emergency session in Vienna on March 19 to deal with the unprecedented world oil glut.

But the analysts said the agreement to cut the 13 OPEC members' daily production from 20 million to 18.5 million barrels a day to help mop up excess supplies of oil, the reason for the rapidly weakening prices, might not work. "We don't think it's sufficient," said Michael Unsworth, an analyst with the brokerage firm of Scott, Goff Hancock. "I think they will

have to do it again."

He argued that demand for OPEC oil could fall as low as 16.5 million barrels a day this spring, which would still leave the organisation with a large surplus to cope with in a market swamped with oil.

Other analysts said that OPEC's planned cut fell short of what was required.

Market sources in Rotterdam, the major market for oil that has not been bought under contract and where the daily fluctuations in supply are keenly felt, said that any production cut was welcome because of the current oversupply of oil.

But they said it would be more realistic if production was slashed to around 15 million barrels a day and the Saudi benchmark price of \$34 reduced to \$30 or less.

The market operators said that cargoes of Saudi light crude oil, the benchmark oil on which all

other prices are aligned, is being offered at \$28 to \$28.75 a barrel.

They said that price cuts by non-OPEC producers such as Britain, which last week lowered prices for North Sea oil by a steep four dollars to \$31 a barrel, were putting severe strains on OPEC unity.

Nigeria, which markets a crude oil very similar in quality to North Sea oil, was the subject of widespread speculation in the oil markets Monday that it had been forced to follow Britain's lead and lower prices to \$31 from \$36.50. But this could not be immediately confirmed.

Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, an industry newsletter published in New York and made available

here, said that it is now a foregone conclusion in oil industry circles that the \$34 benchmark price will not survive intact as prices slide in the United States and elsewhere.

It noted that in the remarkably short span of seven weeks, prices have dropped five to six dollars a barrel.

Saudi Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani, whose country is absorbing two-thirds of the 1.5 million barrel a day production cut, said the \$34 price would remain frozen at least to the end of the year.

And despite the pressure to do so, Tayeb Abdul Karim, Iraq's oil minister, said there was no question of prices being cut at the March 19 meeting in Vienna.

LONDON (R) — The price of gold sank to around \$330 an ounce Monday, another two and a half year low that continued its slide due to high interest rates and recession.

After a morning fixing by London bullion houses at \$335.50, the metal sank to \$330.50, though dealers said trading was quiet and confined mainly to professionals.

Monday's price movements represented a decline to \$12.75 from the London price at the end of a last week and compared with New York's Friday close of \$333.75.

Because of the world recession, high money interest rates, lower oil prices and recent selling of the metal by Middle East oil pro-

ducers and the Soviet Union, gold has been in a steady decline this year. The London price has dropped by some \$32 in the last six trading days, and is 60 per cent below the \$875 record of January 1980.

The dollar was weaker against other major currencies but edged up from its early lows as Friday's news of a three-billion-dollar fall in the U.S. money supply reduced European interest rates on dollars by around three-eighths of a percentage point. In Frankfurt the

dollar was fixed at 2.3384 marks after 2.3477 on Friday.

Interest rates

However, the pound sterling eased to \$1.8250 from an opening 1.8345 and Friday's 1.8370, mainly because of expectations that British interest rates will soon fall.

Money market dealers said they expect British banks to reduce their base lending rates from the current 13.5 to 12.5 per cent sometime this week, after Tuesday's government budget statement, in response to easier market conditions.

Although American interest rates remain relatively high, European nations are anxious to red-

uce the cost of lending and so stimulate recovery from recession. Sterling, regarded as a petrocurrency because of Britain's North Sea reserves, has recently held up fairly well to the downward pressure exerted by lower oil prices, and dealers said this factor had been largely discounted by financial markets.

A cut in time deposit rates by four Swiss banks in Zurich Monday was seen as another sign of a European trend towards lower interest rates. The banks lowered their rates by half of a percentage point to six per cent for maturities of three to five months and to 6.5 per cent for six to 12 months. It was the third cut this month.

U.S. prime rate down

NEW YORK (R) — Major U.S. banks reduced their prime interest rate to 16 per cent from 16.5 per cent Monday, reflecting easier borrowing conditions and the present weakness of the American economy.

Third-ranked Chase Manhattan Bank started the move and was quickly followed by Morgan Guaranty Trust and the First National Bank of Chicago.

Money market analysts expect the action to be followed by the rest of the industry following a three-billion-dollar fall in the basic U.S. money supply reported

late last Friday by the Federal Reserve Board.

Analysts said the drop in money supply probably would permit the central bank to loosen its tight grip on the money supply and bring about a lower U.S. interest rate structure.

With the economy in recession and no sign of a real upturn, economists say there seems little immediate prospect of a renewed surge of demand for credit.

The prime rate, charged to best corporate customers, was raised to 16.5 per cent on February 23.

China to curb corruption

PEKING (R) — China Monday announced tougher punishments, including the death penalty, for such crimes as smuggling, drug-trafficking and bribery as part of a drive aimed particularly at corrupt officials.

Officials would be dealt with more severely than others, according to an amendment to the criminal code adopted by the standing committee of China's parliament Monday and due to come into force on April 1.

A minimum sentence of 10 years' imprisonment was fixed for "particularly serious offences in smuggling, illegally buying foreign exchange, speculating for huge profits, selling narcotic drugs or stealing rare cultural relics for export," the New China News

Agency reported.

But such offences could also earn life imprisonment or the death sentence, along with the confiscation of the offenders' property, it added.

"A state functionary who uses opportunities of office to commit the above-mentioned offences will be punished still more severely" than others, the agency said.

The heaviest sentence for such crimes at present is life imprisonment with confiscation of property.

Officials who accepted or extorted bribes might also be liable to a death sentence, the agency said, whereas now a fixed jail term was the maximum penalty.

How to succeed in product development

Christopher Lorenz

MINNESOTA Mining and Manufacturing — more commonly known as 3M — is better than most companies at bringing new products to market. Yet out of every 100 of its new product concepts, only about a third prove technically feasible, and a bare three per cent are commercially successful.

Or take General Foods. It reckons that for every 600 new product ideas it vets in any year, fewer than 90 get as far as the test-marketing stage, and only 30 — or five per cent — are commercially successful at the end of the process, which may stretch over as many as 10 years.

The high failure rate of new products, both at the ideas stage and — much more expensively — in the marketplace, can be reduced by the more efficient channelling of creativity, says Frederick D. Buggie.

A well-built fast-talking American with years of line management experience in manufacturing, Buggie has built a busy consultancy, Strategic Innovations Inc., on his particular technique for new product development.

This involves the carefully-controlled use by companies of a form of brainstorming with hand-picked outside experts such as academics, government officials, consultants and other companies.

Even architects and eye surgeons have helped some of the 100-plus companies in the U.S. and Europe which have tried the approach so far, including Alcan,

McGraw Hill and Budd.

There is nothing new in the use of outsiders in product development, of course. But Buggie's highly refined system, as well as his personal style, has proved unusually popular. Now he has burst forth with a book which reveals all — or nearly all — and which is in two American book club lists.

Its title, New Product Development Strategies, is a decided textbookish turn-off which belies its stimulating style and contents. It will provide controversial food for thought, even to those who may be sceptical about Buggie's particular technique.

A host of provocative aphorisms pepper the first third of the book. Listing the corporate barriers to creativity, Buggie cites the career price of being wrong; the lack of incentive to try anything new once an executive has "hit a big winner"; overmanagement by his superiors; and the all too frequent experience that "many companies simply do not respond at any level to the stimulus of a creative proposal."

After giving a few tips on how to overcome these obstacles ("or how to be more like a raccoon" — an unusually creative animal, by all accounts), Buggie moves on to

the essence of his message: that what a manufacturing company does is the mainstream of its business.

"A company makes things and sells things. That's it. All the other functions that are performed in the organisation are subsidiary and exist only to support the making and the selling. Designing, purchasing, borrowing money, managing, training, advertising, accounting, testing, planning — and any other functions you can think of that are commonly carried on in a manufacturing organisation — serve either the production of the marketing of the product."

More controversial is Buggie's assertion that a manufacturing company needs to concentrate more on its technological core than its market base when deciding how to diversify. The classic remark that the U.S. railroads should have gone into the airline business when they were threatened in the 1930s is wrong, claims Buggie. Nor should American Can have gone into the glass bottle business, "but it did, perceiving itself to be in the container business. Things didn't work out. What does American Can know about bottles?"

A manufacturing company "is married to the technology and the production facilities and processes it already possesses," he continues. "But it is not married to any given market — the company is free to exploit or capitalise on its production facilities in any given market."

By no means every executive would agree with this, particularly

at a time when new technology is sweeping through factories all over the world, opening up new product and market concepts by the dozen.

But the marketing fraternity in particular will be irritated by Buggie's statement that "you can decide to enter a market, and do it, in pretty short order ... a manufacturer can develop a good strategy to penetrate any market, whether or not the company has ever been there."

"You can also get out, pretty quickly. The company can summarily abandon a market, new or old, bury the bodies, and walk away."

The shortcomings of most forms of strategic analysis, together with the short-term horizons of individual executives within the company, explain why you need to use outsiders in the "strategic innovation process," says Buggie. His book goes into great detail about how to compose a project team of company insiders, how it should define the basic criteria for the new product, how the outside experts should be selected, and how the ensuing innovation process should be conducted.

Even if you prefer your own version of this process, Buggie's book provides a stimulating reminder of some frequently forgotten rules. Many of his aphorisms will madden the modern marketing man, but they make you think again about some of those easy assumptions which you have built into your thinking over the years.

— Financial Times news feature

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.8288/98	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2115/18	Canadian dollars
	2.3383/93	West German marks
	2.5615/45	Dutch guilders
	1.8405/15	Swiss francs
	43.13/16	Belgian francs
	5.9885/9915	French francs
	1261.40/1262.20	Italian lire
	233.70/90	Japanese yen
	5.7380/7400	Swedish crowns
	5.9400/20	Norwegian crowns
	7.8630/60	Danish crowns
Once ounce of gold	334.00/334.50	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Government bonds and most industrial sectors continued firm Monday although trading was nervous ahead of Tuesday's U.K. budget, dealers said. The F.T. index at 1500 was up 3.6 at 564.3.

Government bonds ended off the highs but still as much as a point up in selected longer dates. Exchequer 13-14 per cent 1987 "A" was up 3/4 point at 58-1/2, with a £35 call due Monday.

Gold shares fell to the lowest level of the day following the afternoon fix of \$330.50 with falls stretching to \$5 in Anglo. U.S. and Canadian shares were mixed.

Among leading shares gains of 8p to 10p were posted against ICI, GEC, Glaxo and Midland Bank. Hopes of an imminent decline in mortgage rates boosted building shares by as much as 15p, as in Barratts, and London Brick added 3p to 83.

BTR ended unchanged at 354 after reporting 1981 results, having touched 362 during the morning. Associated Communications rose 2p to 96 following the raised bid from the Bell group.

Oils continued weak despite OPEC moves to curtail production with Ultramar and Lasso down 15p and 10p respectively. Tobaccos shed a few pence in anticipation of higher duties resulting from Tuesday's budget but Breweries generally firmed with the trend.

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

4:00	Koran
4:20	Cartoons
4:45	Children's Programme
5:10	Final Soccer: Tournament of the Armed Forces
6:40	Wonder Wheels
7:05	Candid Camera
7:25	Local Programme
7:30	Local Programme
8:00	News in Arabic
8:30	Arabic Series
9:35	Local Programme on Amman
10:10	Arabic Series
11:10	News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

6:00	French Programme
7:00	News in French
7:30	News in Hebrew
7:45	Medical Report
8:30	News in Arabic
8:35	The Story of Writing
9:10	Documentary: Seven Ages
10:00	News in English
10:15	Bestseller: The Night the Bridge Fell Down

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM

7:00	Sign on
7:01	Morning Show
7:30	News Bulletin
7:40	Morning Show
10:00	News Headlines
10:30	Pop Session
11:00	Sign off
12:00	News Headlines
12:03	Pop Session
13:00	News Summary
13:03	Pop Session
14:00	News Bulletin
14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	Country Music
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:03	Instrumentals
16:30	Old Favourites
17:00	Inventions and Discoveries
17:30	Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:03	Top Twenty
18:30	Top Twenty
19:00	News Desk
19:30	Instrumentals

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

04:00	Newsdesk 04:30 Music for the Harpsichord 04:45 Financial News 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News 24 Hours News Summary 05:30 Divertimento 05:45 The World Today 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Sarah and Company 07:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 The Withered Arm 07:45 Network U.K. 08:00 World News; Reflections 08:15 Europe 08:30 The Reith Lectures 09:00 World News; British Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Discovery 10:15 The End of the Affair 10:30 Musician at Large 11:00 World News; News about Britain 11:15 Letter from London 11:25 Scotland this Week 11:30 Sports International 12:00 Radio Newsworld 12:15 Musical Memories 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 13:30 Network U.K. 13:45 A Jolly Good Show 14:30 O. Henry 15:00 Radio Newsworld 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 Sarah and Company 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News; Meridian 17:40 Scotland This Week 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsworld 18:30 Nature Notebook 18:40 Farming World 19:00 Outlook: News Summary 19:30 Stock Market Report 19:45 Look Ahead 19:45 The London Bach 20:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 20:30 Divertimento 20:45 A Man of Pleasure 21:15 A Word in Edgeways 21:45 Short Story 22:00 World News; The World Today 22:25 Scotland This Week 22:30 Financial News; 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News; Commentary 23:15 Backtracking 23:30 Meridian
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VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT

AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Air Information department at Amman Airport, Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

ARRIVALS

8:00	Cairo (EA)
8:55	Aqaba
9:00	Cairo
9:15	Dubai, Abu Dhabi
9:30	Jeddah
9:40	Dhahran
10:10	Beirut
11:05	Riyadh (SV)
13:10	Beirut (MEA)
15:30	Kuwait (KAC)
16:45	Tripoli
17:00	Cairo
17:30	Cairo (EA)
17:40	London, Paris
17:45	New York, Amsterdam
17:45	Madrid, Tunis
18:05	Rome (Alitalia)
18:50	Copenhagen, Athens
19:00	Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
19:30	Rome
20:00	Beirut (MEA)
20:30	Frankfurt
20:45	Damascus
21:00	Frankfurt (LH)
01:00	Baghdad
01:15	Cairo
02:00	Baghdad

DEPARTURES

3:00	Cairo
6:45	Beirut

EMERGENCIES

7:00	Aqaba
7:40	Damascus, Paris (AF)
7:45	Tripoli
8:30	London (BA)
8:40	Beirut, Amsterdam (KLM)
9:00	Cairo (EA)
9:30	Beirut (MEA)
10:30	Frankfurt
11:30	Cairo
12:00	Athens, Copenhagen
12:05	Riyadh (SV)
14:10	Beirut (MEA)
16:30	Kuwait (KAC)
18:30	Damascus
18:30	Cairo (EA)
18:45	Abu Dhabi
19:00	Kuwait
19:10	Dhahran
20:00	Cairo
20:15	Baghdad
20:30	Dubai, Muscat
21:15	Bangkok
22:00	Baghdad
01:15	Cairo (EA)

DOCTORS:

Amman:	Mohammad Ibrahim Khalil 5629/55814
Salman Al Dabbubi	76751/812568
Zarqa:	Ghassan Al-Faqih 86432
Irbid:	Adnan Al Nasser 2415/72418

PHARMACIES:

Amman:	Natroukh 23672
Darwish	2591
Al Khoul	812467
Samir	61898
Ghassan	74497
Zarqa:	Al Halabi (-)
Al Halabi	(-)
Royal	(-)

TAXIS:

Firas	23427
Al-Urdon	23050
Basman	56736
Al-Sabah	76748

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre	41520
British Council	36147-8
French Cultural Centre	37009
Goethe Institute	41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	44203
Spanish Cultural Centre	24049
Turkish Cultural Centre	39777
Haya Arts Centre	65195
Al Hussein Youth City	67181
Y.W.C.A.	41793
Y.W.M.C.A.	64251
Amman Municipal Library	36111
University of Jordan Library	84355/84366

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

PRAYER TIMES

Fajr	4:32
Sunrise	5:54
Dhuhr	11:47
Asr	3:08
Maghreb	5:39
Isha	7:02

CHURCHES

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luw-sidh 37440
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman 24590
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein 66428
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali 23541
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman 23585
Armenian Orthodox Church Ash-ratifh 75261
Armenian Catholic Church Ash-ratifh 71331

MUSEUMS

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m., Sunday to Friday. Closed on Saturdays. Tel. 64240.
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SPORTS

TENNIS TALK

Proper dress for a player

By Maureen Stalla

IT WAS bound to happen. Famous designers have gotten into the tennis mood. They have brought their labels and prices into the tennis shop to accompany pricey graphite rackets.

Luckily clothes and rackets have nothing to do with tennis ability. Borg got good in his gym clothes. Five years ago participants in Wimbledon had to wear all white. Now, of course, anything goes (Lendl wears all black). Tennis players should dress with common sense. The clothes they choose should be comfortable and able to withstand stretch and perspiration.

Men usually wear light coloured shorts and shirts, absorbent socks and low-cut rubber soled shoes. Visors, wrist bands and head bands are useful extras.

Women generally choose light-coloured tennis dresses or shirt and skirt or shorts. Again, tennis shoes are a must.

Though the rules of tennis attire are general, comfort and good taste are the guidelines.

Holden Tottenham drawn against Leicester in F.A. Cup semi-final

LONDON (R) — First division Tottenham, the holders, and West Bromwich were kept apart when the draw for the semifinals of the English Football Association (F.A.) Cup was made Monday.

The holders will face second division shock troops Leicester on April 3 while West Bromwich,

appearing in the last four for the 19th time, will tackle Queen's Park Rangers, also of division two.

The odds must favour a Tottenham-West Bromwich final at Wembley on May 22 but romantics may feel inclined to wager a small bet on an all-second division clash.

England to meet Athletic Bilbao

LONDON (R) — England will get their first taste of the World Cup final atmosphere when they play a friendly match against Spanish first division soccer side Athletic Bilbao on March 23.

England will play in Athletic's San Mames stadium, where they face France, Czechoslovakia and Kuwait in group four of the World Cup in June.

The athletic fixture is a new departure for England, who in recent seasons have not included games against top foreign clubs as part of their preparations for internationals.

Hagler rocks Lee, retains WBA, WBC titles

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey (R) — Undisputed world middleweight champion Marvin Hagler knocked out challenger William "Caveman" Lee in the first round Monday night to retain his titles.

He rocked Lee with his first punch, an explosive right hand jab, and by one minute seven seconds of the round the fight was over.

Hagler made \$500,000 for retaining his combined World Boxing Association (WBA) and World Boxing Council (WBC) titles. He now has a record of 54 wins, 45 by knockout, to two losses and two draws.

Lee, who entered the fight with a record of 20 victories with 19 knockouts and two losses, received \$100,000.

"I just got caught with a lucky punch," said Lee. "I've been hit harder by other fighters. But Hagler must have caught me in the right spot."

Lee opened the fight aggressively and landed several scoring blows, but he was then caught by the hard right hand jab.

Hagler followed up with a hard left hook to the jaw which floored his opponent. Lee took a count of six and Hagler quickly pinned him against the ropes, scoring with more than a dozen blows.

The champion finished Lee with a hard right to the jaw which knocked him backwards into the ropes.

Referee Larry Hazard said that by then Lee was unconscious. "He was out on his feet," he said.

Lee's manager, Emanuel Steward, said: "It surprised me that my fighter was hurt so early. But I reviewed the video tape and that first right hand punch by Hagler was more than just an ordinary jab. Hagler had a lot of follow-through on the punch and Bill was really hurt."

decade, beat an injured Richard Lewis 8-6, 6-4, 6-2.

That gave the Italians a 3-2 victory and averaged an upset loss to Britain a year ago in Brighton, England. Italy meet New Zealand in the next round.

Buster Mottram had evened the score with a 6-4, 6-3, 7-5 win over Corrado Barazzutti in the first reverse singles.

In Christchurch, New Zealand also took advantage of home court when they beat Spain 3-2. Russell Simpson fighting back to defeat Angel Gimenez 2-6, 5-7, 6-1, 6-3, 6-1 in the last match.

Jose Lopez Maeso had equalised for Spain with a 10-8, 6-3, 9-7 triumph over Onny Parun.

Chile's Pedro Rebolledo put his country through to meet Australia or Mexico when he beat Romanian veteran Ilie Nastase 5-7, 6-4, 6-1, 6-3 for an unbeatable 3-1 lead.

In Stockholm, Sweden, who had clinched their triumph over the Soviet Union Sunday finished off a 4-1 victory. Konstantin Pugaev snared the only Soviet win by beating Joakim Nyström 6-4, 3-6, 6-4, then Mats Wilander defeated Alexander Zverev 4-6, 10-8, 6-2.

The matches were reduced to best-of-three by mutual agreement.

Sweden next meet the United States, who lead India 3-0 at Carlsbad, California, and already there is speculation about a match between Bjorn Borg and John McEnroe.

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TIME The World News Magazine

"I could have escaped": Walesa (report on behind-the-scenes negotiations in Poland).
Italy's undersea visitor: The mysterious submarine is believed to be Soviet.
The Brezhnev hint: Attack on China? (from the Kissinger memoirs)
The Kremlin Queue: Has the pecking order changed?

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GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
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North-South vulnerable.
West deals.

NORTH
♠ 98652
♥ A1087
♦ KQ72
♣ Void

EAST
♠ AK4
♥ 6543
♦ A9
♣ A10862

SOUTH
♠ QJ1073
♥ 2
♦ J63
♣ K954

The bidding:
West North East South
Pass Pass 1 ♠ Pass
1 ♥ Dble Rdbld 2 ♠
3 ♠ 3 ♠ 4 ♥ Pass
Pass 4 ♠ Dble Pass
Pass Pass
Opening lead: King of ♥.

Although they lost to the United States in the finals of the World Team Championship in Port Chester, N.Y., the Pakistan team impressed observers with their skillful play of the cards. Here's an example.

Both West and North were surprisingly conservative at their first turns—the Far Eastern players showed throughout the championships that they had come to bid, not to pass. North wasn't sure whose hand it was, so he allowed himself to be "pushed" into four spades. We are not surprised that East

chose to double.

Four spades doubled was a popular contract, as was the opening heart lead. Those declarers who won the ace of hearts, ruffed a heart and then led a diamond to the king and ace received a nasty surprise. East shifted to ace, king and another trump, and declarer usually ended up down two.

Masood, the Pakistan declarer, found a more elegant line. He won the ace of hearts and immediately led a low diamond. When the jack won, declarer switched to a trump. Here, too, East played three rounds of trumps, and West thought that he had discarding problems. He let go two clubs, but to hold onto his diamonds he shuffled a heart on the third trump.

Declarer read the hand perfectly. He won the third trump in his hand and led a diamond. He called for the seven from dummy, forcing the ace! The rest was simply a mop-up operation.

East returned the queen of clubs, ruffed on the table. There followed a heart ruff, establishing dummy's ten of hearts. Thus declarer made the last three tricks with the king-queen of diamonds and ten of hearts to land his contract.

This is only the second

time that Pakistan has appeared in top-level international competition. If they have more players like Masood at home, they will be looked on with respect in future world championships.

Boycott threat to Brisbane Games

LONDON (A.P.) — A number of countries around the world may boycott the Commonwealth Games in Brisbane, Australia, next fall if New Zealand is allowed to compete, an opponent of South Africa's apartheid racial segregation laws predicted Sunday.

Sam Ramsamy, chairman of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (SANROC), said New Zealand acted with "deliberate provocation" by inviting a recent tour of the South African Springboks rugby side.

He said the Commonwealth Games federation's "refusal to find a solution" to the question of New Zealand's entry "forced" the Supreme Council of Sport in Africa to ask for New Zealand to be excluded.

The council also wants a "total ban" on the dozen England cricketers now playing in South Africa, he said.

It has been decided to call on African, Caribbean, Asian, Pacific and friendly European countries to refrain from participating in Commonwealth Games if New Zealand is allowed to take part," Ramsamy said.

The Supreme Council expects the English Test and County Cr-

icket Board to ban the "rebel" English players who went to South Africa, and hopes that India and Pakistan will call off their scheduled tours of England this summer if any of these players are allowed to compete against them, Ramsamy said.

The Commonwealth Games in Brisbane are scheduled Sept. 30-Oct. 9.

The Springboks' New Zealand tour and the England cricketers' visit to South Africa cut across the 1977 agreement at Gleneagles, Scotland, by Commonwealth governments.

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By Stewart Russell
Reuters

Florida appealed to the supreme court. Hearing oral arguments last month, Justice Sandra Day O'Connor asked attorneys for the state: "At just what point in time, in history, do you believe the state of Florida owned this treasure?"

-- Fotokhronika TASS

By Robert Woodward
Reuter

"If negotiations for an order result in a much higher price being accepted, you can turn to the appropriate paragraph on fraud."

Last December Cardo said, "We respect Chinese morality but they asked for a lot." He said they had to meet secretly and she was under great pressure to break off the relationship.

[illegible]

“Help!” she cried.

“Help! Help! Help!
Help! Help! Help!”

THIS IS A
VERY BORING
STORY...

I'LL ADD ANOTHER
“Help!”

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DON'T BE TOO DOWN-HEARTED, PET. IT'S JUST ONE OF THOSE THINGS--

YOU'RE A JINK, YOU ARE! WE'VE NEVER WON WHEN YOU'VE COME ALONG TO WATCH!

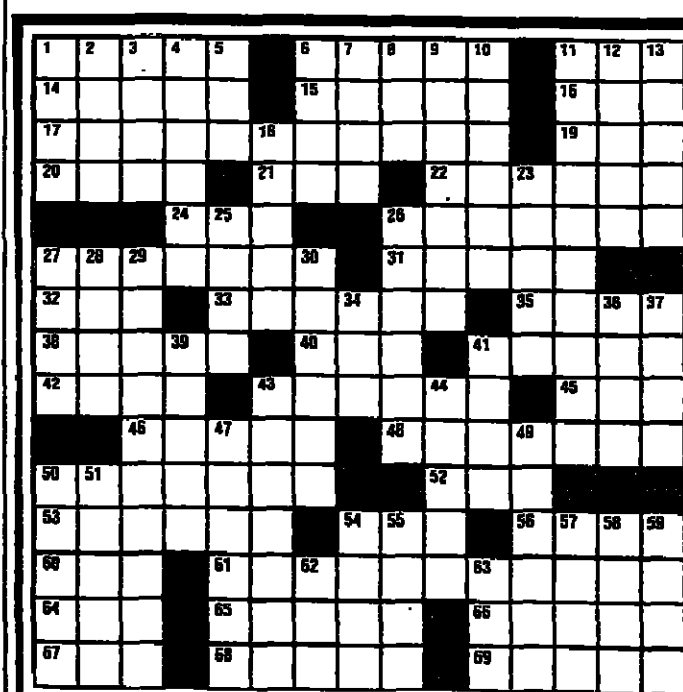
IT'S NOT WHO WINS OR LOSES, BUT HOW YOU PLACE THE BLAME

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Despite an early mor

The Stars impel, they do not compel. What you make of your life is largely up to you!

ACROSS	27	Held fast	52	Timetable	23	Failure
1 Dismantle	31	Arctic or	abbr.		25	Eastern
6 Divulges		Indian	53	City on the		Indian
11 Follow closely	32	Exclamation		Hudson	26	Sign
14 Relish	33	Form a conception	54	Coffee maker	27	A Reiner's
15 Try him	35	Wedge	56	White combo	28	Canton's
17 Easy	38	Whi-	60	Mouths: Lat.	29	At close quarters
18 Bedouin garment	40	Greek letter	61	Makes an effort	30	Leave
17 Participate	41	Gloom	64	Author	34	Burro
19 Bout	42	Mine		Delighten	36	— fix
20 Old measure		endings	85	Heron	37	Fermented honey and water
21 Titanium, for one	43	Good luck item	67	Act		
22 — to (acknowledge)	45	Teachers' group: abbr.		Byrnes	39	Alliance acronym
24 Oriental money	46	Relative of mud	68	Exploits		
	48	Corrected	69	Joints	41	Writer's direction
26 Chemical salt	50	Concealed person		DOWN	43	Communication
			1	London district	44	Stirs

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:			2 Mollusk	47 Arranged
			3 Split	48 In rows
			4 Unwilling	49 Hale of the Revolution
			5 Legume	50 School Fr
			6 Kodak	51 Pierced
			7 English composer	52 Thorns employed
			8 Gat	53 Soaks flux
			9 Building	54 Speak
			10 Legislative assembly	55 Arrow
			11 Assume charge of	56 Poison
			12 Approximately	57 Betting figure
13 Rubec	58 Fury			
14 Shmear	59 Cuckoo			



WORLD

Leading defendant accuses police of torture

16 Brigades indicted in Dozier kidnap case

VERONA, Italy (R) — A member of Italy's left-wing Red Brigades said he had been tortured by police when the trial of U.S. Brig. Gen. James Dozier's alleged kidnappers opened Monday.

Cesare Di Lenardo, 23, one of two defendants who has refused to cooperate with investigators, held up his hand which he said had been bruised through maltreatment since his arrest.

Speaking to nearby reporters from behind the bars of a steel cage he shares with Alberto Rialto, 36, another defendant member of the extremist group, Mr. Di Lenardo said he had further evidence of torture.

"If I could open my trousers and show you my penis, there would be signs of electric shocks," he said, surrounded by Carabinieri police on both sides of the grey-painted bars.

In their adjoining but partitioned cage, Antonio Savasta and Emilia Libera, both 27, Emmanuela Fracella, 22, Giovanni Ciccio and Armando Lanza, both 32, made no response when Mr. Di Lenardo said they had also been tortured.

White Zimbabweans face treason, sabotage charges

BULAWAYO, Zimbabwe (A.P.) — Four white Zimbabweans went on trial for treason and sabotage Monday, accused of plotting a violent rebellion against Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

The four men all face death sentences on each of the two charges in this country's first treason trial since independence nearly two years ago.

Frank Bertrand, 58, his son Stephen, 24, Victor Radmore, 53, and Allen Carvin, 21, denied the charges.

The four men were detained under emergency powers regulations for 112 days.

Prosecutor Ian Donovan, outlining his case before white Judge Anthony Gubbay, charged the men with plotting to destroy bridges, rail lines and other strategic installations in a bid to force se-

Information from these five penitents or repentant guerrillas has contributed to the success of a sustained police campaign against left-wing subversive groups since last December, judicial sources said.

Five of the defendants in court Monday were caught red-handed when an anti-terrorist paramilitary unit rescued Gen. Dozier from a Red Brigades prison in nearby Padua on Jan. 28.

The kidnap drama began on Dec. 17 when, police say, Mr. Savasta and an accomplice entered the general's Verona apartment disguised as plumbers, seized him and left his wife Judith bound and gagged.

Public Prosecutor Guido Papalia Monday read out an indictment charging altogether 16 Red Brigades suspects with playing a role in the abduction — their first involving a foreigner. The cumulative charges carry up to 30 years imprisonment but the sources said any sentence could be halved for cooperative defendants.

Court President Francesco Pul-

cini, seated on a platform in the medieval courthouse under a large sign reading "The law is equal for all," then asked defence lawyers to present themselves.

Defence spokesman Enio Ronchitelli asked for an adjournment of at least 30 days to permit a study of the charges against the 16 defendants. Mr. Pulcini granted a one-week adjournment.

Eight of the defendants are still on the run while one, Ruggero Volinia, 25, is in detention but exercised his right not to appear, his lawyer said.

The summary trial began in Verona's Assize Court, housed in a medieval palace dominated by the landmark Lamberti Tower. Just round the corner is the balcony where, in 1302, Romeo courted Juliet in the city's most famous love affair.

Judicial sources said the summary proceedings would be followed later by a full-fledged trial but represented the first stage in the process.

Investigations were still going on but some of the key facts, including Gen. Dozier's illegal detention, were not disputed, the sources added.

Gen. Dozier, 50, has returned to work at the NATO land forces base in Verona, where he is the highest-ranking U.S. officer.

He and his wife will appear as witnesses on Tuesday next week after the adjournment.

Mr. Di Lenardo, who made his allegations of torture during a five-minute recess in the opening session, has made similar charges through his lawyer since he was arrested in the Padua flat when Gen. Dozier was freed on Jan. 28.

Police have so far declined to comment on the accusations.

Bonn SDP suffers setback in local election

KIEL, West Germany (R) — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic Party (SPD) suffered heavy losses in local government elections in West Germany's northernmost state of Schleswig-Holstein on Sunday.

Official provisional results showed that the SPD's share of the

Madrid conference to adjourn Friday

MADRID (R) — The marathon European security conference, deadlocked over the Polish crisis, will adjourn on Friday for a long cooling-off period until Nov. 9. Western officials here said Monday.

The officials said they had reached "a firm gentleman's agreement" with the Soviet delegation on the adjournment, which would be formally announced after Friday's plenary session of the 35-state conference.

The Soviet delegation and its Warsaw Pact allies have insisted up to now that work should continue on new East-West detente proposals at the Madrid meeting.

The Soviet side took the view that the Polish military crackdown was a purely internal matter of no concern to the security conference, which is supposed to revive East-West detente.

Western officials said the Soviet Union gave up its attempts to keep the discussion going after the United States and its NATO allies refused last Friday to continue business as usual at the conference while the Polish crisis continues.

The Western tactic consisted of refusing to join in further meetings of a conference committee which was supposed to be drafting new disarmament and human rights accords on the basis of proposals submitted by neutral and non-aligned participants at the meeting.

The Western move created a procedural impasse at the meeting which was unable to agree on its agenda for this week.

Delegates met throughout last Friday night trying to break the deadlock but the Western position remained unchanged.

Informal contacts between NATO, Warsaw Pact and neutral delegates over the weekend broke the deadlock, according to the Western officials.

Mid-air collision averted

TOKYO (A.P.) — A Continental Air Micronesia Boeing 727 narrowly averted a mid-air collision when a Singapore Airlines Boeing 747 Jumbo jet crossed in front of its path over the Southeast Pacific near Iwo Jima Sunday, Japan's transport ministry said Monday.

In a report to the ministry's civil aviation bureau, Capt. R. Lemon of the Continental Airlines' plane with 108 passengers and nine crew members abroad said the two planes passed within 400 metres of each other. The incident occurred over the Pacific Ocean about 410 kilometres southeast of Iwo Jima at about 07:00 a.m. Sunday (2200 GMT, Saturday), the ministry said. Iwo Jima is about 1,120 kilometres southeast of Tokyo.

The report said the two planes were flying at an altitude of 16,000 metres and, according to Capt. Lemon, the Singapore jetliner passed in front of his plane from right to the left, the ministry said.

The continental Air Micronesia plane was on a flight from Saipan to Japan.

It was not known how many crew and passengers were aboard the Singapore Airlines jet on its Flight 15 from Honolulu to Taipei, Taiwan, the ministry said.

A spokesman for Japan's transport ministry said the ministry is awaiting a report from the Singapore Airlines' pilot and will continue investigating the incident.

Reagan to address British Parliament

SANTA BARBARA, California (A.P.) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan will become the first U.S. president to address a joint session of the British Parliament during a trip to Europe this summer, a presidential spokesman said Monday.

"As far as we know, he is the first" president to speak to the Houses of Lords and Commons, said White House deputy spokesman Larry Speakes.

Mr. Speakes said the president would be addressing parliament on June 8. He would be only the second non-British head of state to speak before that historic legislative body — Charles de Gaulle of France did so on April 7, 1960.

But in Washington, White House spokesman Robin Gray said Monday morning, "as far as I know the final arrangements have not been made yet."

Mr. Gray said, "our people out there (in California with Mr. Reagan) confirmed that it looks like the president may address a joint session of parliament," adding that it came out of a trip White House deputy Chief of Staff Michael Deaver recently made to Europe.

was not in a position to announce anything yet.

Mr. Reagan also would become the only president since Woodrow Wilson to sleep in Windsor Castle, the Queen's weekend residence 35 kilometres west of London.

Mr. Deaver spent several days in Europe coordinating the trip. He says the president will leave Washington June 3, stay in Versailles until June 6 during an economic summit of seven industrialised nations.

Mr. Reagan will fly to Rome on June 7 to visit with Pope John Paul II, Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini and President Sandro Pertini.

"Not the least of the reasons for going there (Rome) is this country's gratitude for the rescue of Gen. (James L.) Dozier," Mr. Deaver said in an interview published Sunday by the Los Angeles Times.

On June 7 Reagan will fly to England, where he will meet with Mrs. Thatcher. On June 9, he will fly to Bonn for a meeting with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. He will attend a 15-nation NATO summit on June 10.

Labourites express anger

The announcement of his speech before parliament was stirring a furor in London Monday morning as Labour Party members of parliament expressed anger that the news was coming out of the United States.

The opposition party has strongly condemned U.S. policy on El Salvador and in Latin America, as well as for U.S. nuclear weapons policies in Europe. Some Labour members were saying they planned to boycott Mr. Reagan's appearance.

Also in London, Hugh Culver, a spokesman at 10 Downing Street, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's residence, said the Reagan speech was under consideration but that nothing is official. He added that the British government

Ex-Bangui premier on the run

PARIS (A.P.) — Ange Patasse, a former premier of the Central African Republic accused of plotting a coup against the current military regime, has taken refuge in the French embassy in Bangui, the capital, French officials said Monday.

A spokesman for the ministry for external relations said Mr. Patasse, who served as premier under former dictator Jean Bedel Bokassa, had asked to be brought to France. But the spokesman would not confirm reports that Mr. Patasse had asked for political asylum.

Mr. Patasse and two generals have been accused by the government of plotting to overthrow the military junta led by Gen. Andre Kolingba on the night of March 3-4. The generals, being sought by Central African authorities, were identified as Alphonse Mbaikoua, former minister of justice, and Andre Bozize, former minister of culture and information.

Official sources in Bangui said the Central African government probably would seek official extradition of Mr. Patasse.

Mr. Patasse's organisation, the Central African Peoples' Liberation Movement (MLPC), was officially dissolved Friday and its headquarters routed by government troops. Dozens of MLPC leaders and members were arrested.

David Dako, elected president of the Central African Republic, was deposed last September by Gen. Kolingba, the army's chief of staff.

Mr. Dako came to power in September 1979 after a French-backed coup ousted Emperor Bokassa who now lives in Ivory Coast.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

N.Y. Times: Iran gets U.S., Soviet arms

NEW YORK (A.P.) — Iran is receiving military equipment and arms from Israel, North Korea, Syria, Libya, the Soviet Union and several countries in Western Europe, according to unidentified sources quoted in Monday's New York Times. Between \$100 million and \$200 million in arms, spare parts and ammunition were delivered to Iran from Western Europe in the last 18 months, Western intelligence sources told the Times. Iran is using the arms to fight its war against Iraq, the sources said. About half of the arms were reportedly American-made and supplied or arranged by Israel and the rest by free-lance arms merchants, some of whom may have connections with Israeli intelligence. The arms supplied to Iran by Libya, Syria and North Korea are largely of Soviet origin, the sources said.

Israeli demolition teams pull down Sinai settlements

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli demolition teams Monday began pulling down greenhouses and prefabricated homes on Jewish settlements in the Yarmit area of North Sinai which is to be handed back to Egypt next month. Israeli soldiers stood guard but eyewitnesses said ultra-nationalists opposed to the handover made no attempt to interfere. Last week the army evicted about 200 illegal squatters from the small settlements but so far it has made no move to clear some 1,000 supporters of the Stop the Withdrawal from Sinai Movement in Yarmit township.

Tehran denies surveillance post

BEIRUT (A.P.) — Iran on Monday denied it had established an electronic surveillance station on the spot where the Iranian border joins Pakistan and Afghanistan in the southeastern province of Baluchistan, Tehran Radio reported. In an interview with the radio, Iran's Deputy Foreign Minister Ahmad Azizi denied a Time magazine report that said a station had been set up in the area for the Soviets to monitor the activities of Afghan guerrillas reported to be training in Pakistan. Mr. Azizi, once a member of the radical student group which seized the U.S. embassy in Tehran in November 1979, told the radio reporter, "This is part of the American plot against us to find an excuse to make their military presence in the region more palatable for its own public opinion."

Leading Egyptian clergyman dies

CAIRO (R) — The grand sheikh of Cairo's Al Azhar Mosque, Sheikh Abdul Rahman Beissar, 74, died Monday of a heart attack, the official Middle East News Agency said. Sheikh Beissar was admitted to hospital last week after a stroke.

Veliotis in Bahrain

MANAMA (A.P.) — The Emir of Bahrain, Sheikh A. Bin Salman Al Khalifa received Monday Nicholas Veliotis, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near East and South Asian affairs. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Sheikh Khalifa Bin Salman and Peter Sutherland, the U.S. ambassador to Manama. Mr. Veliotis is currently on "a familiarisation" tour of the six nations of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).

Saleh starts Saudi visit Tuesday

RIYADH (A.P.) — Col. Ali Abdullah Saleh, president of North Yemen, will pay an official visit to Saudi Arabia starting Tuesday, the Saudi state radio announced Monday. The North Yemen president, who undertook a Gulf tour recently, is scheduled to visit East Germany at the end of this week.

'Human error' causes 10 deaths in fire

HOUSTON, Texas (R) — A hotel fire here which killed 10 people and seriously injured three on Saturday was apparently caused accidentally, but there may have been a human error when the alarm went off, investigators said Monday.

Deputy Fire Chief Leonard Mikeska said initial evidence indicated the blaze was caused by a cigarette setting fire to a chair in a third-floor room of the 305-room Westchase Hilton Hotel, sending smoke to the top of the 13-storey building.

Mr. Mikeska and other fire officials said the alarm system had worked properly but a clerk apparently reset the system instead of investigating and notifying the fire department.

"The hotel's system would have worked perfectly if it hadn't been for human error," Mr. Mikeska said.

The fire started in a room al-

located to a cook from the Hilton chain's hotel in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Chief Mikeska said a friend of the cook's fell asleep at about one o'clock in the morning while alone in the room.

The blaze did not spread beyond one room and was extinguished about 80 minutes after it began. It was the city's worst hotel fire since one in 1940 in which 54 people were killed.

The cook, Scott Peterson, returned to find the room ablaze and filled with smoke. He dragged his friend to safety and then tried to help other guests get out of the hotel.

Police said they would not comment on the fire until the arson squad completed its investigation.

Many of the 178 guests of the hotel, which was built in 1980, used chairs to smash the sealed windows to let fresh air into their rooms. Two of the dead were

found in stairwells.

The medical examiner's office said most of the victims died of smoke inhalation. Five members of one family, four from another and a 26-year-old woman were killed in the blaze.

Three of the 30 people listed as injured by the fire were in critical condition in local hospitals.

A man was sentenced to life imprisonment this year for setting a fire to a Las Vegas hotel in February 1981, causing eight deaths and 200 injuries.

In 1980, some 85 people were killed in an accidental hotel blaze, also in Las Vegas.

Success has bitter taste for Asians in Kenya

By Bernd Debusmann
Reuter

NAIROBI — Prosperous, hardworking and unloved, Kenya's Asian community has fallen victim to its own success.

Although they account for less than one per cent of Kenya's 17 million population, Asians are estimated to control roughly a quarter of the entire gross domestic product of around \$4 billion a year.

"We are doing well, we are successful," said a young businessman whose family came to Kenya from India at the turn of the century. "But none of us feel really at home here, none of us feel secure."

Dictator Idi Amin's wholesale expulsion of the flourishing Asian community from Uganda 10 years ago is still fresh in the community's memory. And its sense of insecurity was deepened by a stinging attack on Kenyan Asians by Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi on Feb. 7.

"Instead of Asians using their advanced knowledge in business to help Africans improve their profit margins," he said, "Asians in this country are ruining the economy by smuggling currency out and even hoarding essential goods and selling them through the back door."

In Kenya, the term "Asian" denotes people from the Indian subcontinent, many of them des-

cendants of the 20,000 Indians brought to Kenya by their British colonial masters between 1895 and 1902 to build a railway line from the Indian Ocean to the shore of Lake Victoria.

"From now on, anybody found hoarding or smuggling will be punished severely," President Moi said. "If he is an Asian, he will be deported immediately, regardless of whether he is a (Kenyan) citizen or not, if he is Kenyan African he will have his (shop) licence cancelled."

Estimates of the size of the Asian community here vary widely, from 79,000 to around 140,000. More than 45,000 Asians hold Kenyan passports and would have to be formally stripped of their citizenship if they became subject to deportation.

It is by far the largest Asian community on the African continent outside South Africa, where the number of Indians is estimated at around 800,000. Small communities, mostly engaged in trading, exist in Nigeria, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe and Tanzania.

Third World diplomats in Nairobi say they feel the president's attack on Asians was more bark than bite, aimed chiefly at singling out a scapegoat for Kenya's deteriorating economy.

The Asians are a convenient target. They control more than 90 per cent of the retail trade — the most visible part of the economy —

and Africans tend to blame periodic shortages of essential goods and high prices on the Indian trader.

In private conversations, Asian merchants admit that many members of the community contravene Kenya's tight foreign currency regulations to move their profits abroad, mostly to Britain, Canada and the United States.

According to one informed Western estimate, around 80 per cent of the total income generated by the Asian community here was moved to hard-currency countries in the late 1970s.

The percentage had never dropped below 50 per cent since Kenya gained independence in 1963, the source said.

Some of the money is shipped out hidden in suitcases. Three days after Mr. Moi's speech, officials at Nairobi International Airport arrested a Kenyan Asian trying to smuggle out \$30,000 in a motley assortment of currency, from sterling and Deutschmarks to Swedish crowns and Saudi riyals.

Economists say larger sums are being moved out through complicated banking arrangements or fraudulent invoicing of goods shipped to and from industrialised countries.

They add that such deals would be impossible without the collaboration or connivance of Africans in senior government positions.

Salvador offers amnesty to rebels before elections

SAN SALVADOR (R) — The Salvadoran government has made a new amnesty offer to guerrilla forces in an apparent attempt to restore calm before the March 28 elections for a constituent assembly.

Defence Minister Guillermo Garcia told reporters Sunday that the government would grant a pardon to all guerrillas who agreed to lay down their arms.

The left-wing guerrillas have vowed to disrupt the election, which the U.S.-backed junta reg-

ards as the first step in bringing stability to El Salvador, where about 30,000 people have died in political violence over the past two years.

Political commentators said the new amnesty offer indicated that the government hopes to achieve an armistice before the country votes to select a 60-member constituent assembly with powers to choose a new government.

A previous amnesty offer was made in March last year, but the fighting went on.

"To put it bluntly, almost all of us are here for one reason only — to make money," said the businessman. "Not many think there is a long-term future for us in this country, so the money is shipped out. And the less secure we feel, the more goes out."

"If you had the money which left Kenya since the Moi speech, you could go on rather a long holiday."

From a peak of more than 200,000 at independence, the Asian community has shrunk to its present size through two major waves of emigration.

The first was in 1966 and 1967 when Asians were given the choice between British and Kenyan nationality, the second came after Asians were driven from neighbouring Uganda.

In the case of Uganda, family ties extended across the border, while the move turned Idi Amin into a hero at home, with African men-in-the street reaction throughout East Africa wholly in favour.

According to a Western study, an annual average of 600 families left Kenya and settled in Britain over the past five or six years, with another 350 leaving for Canada and around 200 to the United States.

One Third World ambassador said: "What you have left here now is an affluent, middle-class

community, highly-educated, highly-skilled and extremely hard-working. I hear there are a few poor Asians around but I have yet to meet one."

African resentment of the Asian minority centres on its affluence, often highlighted by ostentatious symbols of wealth such as limousines and sprawling estates, and on a feeling that the community remains aloof.

But there are other reasons, some rooted in colonial history. Under British rule, Asians could not own land in the fertile "white highlands" but were free to engage in trade and occupied middle-level positions in the colonial administration, effectively forming a buffer between black and white.

As Africans began climbing the ladder after independence, their way up was often barred by Asians occupying middle-level posts. In day-to-day dealings with the colonial rulers, Africans tended to meet Asians rather than whites.

One young Asian professional described the community as isolated and insular.

"It operates in a sort of no-man's land," he said. "We follow customs from India, we live in Kenya, we study in England. If we were forced to leave, most of the young generation would go to a Western country rather than India."

'Sabotage' turns back Air France

PARIS (R) — An Air France Boeing 747 bound for Los Angeles turned back to Paris with badly damaged landing gear Sunday night and police said they believed the plane had been sabotaged.

The plane left the capital's Roissy Airport at 1600 GMT but returned just over an hour later when the pilot saw an alarm signal indicating a fault in his landing gear. The sources said the cables in the landing gear had been slashed.

He jettisoned most of his fuel to reduce weight on the wheels and then landed safely, they added.

The number of passengers on the flight was not known. Police, who have started an investigation, said no group had claimed responsibility for what they believed was the first incident of airline sabotage in France.

Airport sources said the flight eventually left again for Los Angeles at 2045 GMT.

Handwritten signature: محمد علي